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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

NRA Wins Battles With Steel

Palestine Rests, Haifa Opens

U. S. Reaches No Debt Terms

Reich-Russia Restore Scribes

Greece Holds Fast to Insull

Canada Bans 'Unwritten Law'

THE National Recovery Administration's outlook improves as President Roosevelt concludes agreements with leaders of the steel industry. He compromises on $36.37½ per ton instead of $37.50 on steel rails and clinches a government-financed contract for $36,375,000 worth. In the second agreement, prosecution under the antitrust laws is waived and the steel men agree to recognize the union in their "captive" coal mines of Pennsylvania. The huge rail order will employ many men, 25,000 striking miners will return to the captive mines, and Recovery Administrator General Johnson gets something he much needed—He gets substantial recognition for the authority of the struggling NRA.

¶ Palestine, virtually under martial law, sees Arab riots subside. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, British High Commissioner, acts under an unused defense order passed in 1931 to secure control of shipping as well as on land. Two shiploads of Jewish immigrants are refused a landing. Egypt refused them en route. Arab leaders are given assurance that political dominance is not to be bestowed upon the Jews, as they had feared. The great new port of Haifa is dedicated—But the big showing Palestine wanted to make to the world must wait a better time.

¶ The United States, and Britain reach no settlement on war debts. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and the other British negotiators in Washington are reported to offer 25 per cent, with the Americans proposing a much higher figure. London official circles expect a decisive turn. New French Premier Sarraut is reported as intending to default again on France's payment on Dec. 15, but the report is stamped as premature. Brazil is first debtor to react against non-paying France—Following the French example, it withholds a Paris debt payment until tariffs are lowered.

¶ U. S. Coast Guard officials find rum smugglers along the Atlantic coast doubling their equipment. Between Cape May and Nantucket Island 50 rum ships are operating off shore, the largest number since the 1925 drive on "rum row" off Long Island. The fighting Coast Guard, with many patrol boats laid off, estimates that after repeal the rum fleet will cost the United States $50,000,000 annually in evaded duties. How could the poor wets have been so deceived?—They promised the voters prohibition and bootlegging would disappear together.

¶ Germany and Soviet Russia come to a new understanding on press correspondents. Soviet writers will return to Germany and will be allowed freely to attend the Reichstag fire trial at Leipzig. German correspondents, expelled by Moscow in retaliation, will resume their work in the Russian capital. Germany, which offered an immediate apology after Russians were excluded from the Reichstag trial, treats the matter lightly, but Russia must have its serious say—"Germany has learned that it cannot establish a special régime for Soviet citizens."

¶ Manchoukuo's opium production upsets the League committee's efforts to curtail the drug. It is alleged Japan has doubled the opium output of Manchuria since establishing the puppet state. Stuart J. Fuller, representing the American State Department on the Permanent Central Opium Board, serves notice in Geneva that he will bring up Manchoukuo's increase. The board will negotiate Manchuria's proper share with China—It does not, in school or out, recognize Manchoukuo.

¶ World events go into nutshells: Greece again refuses extradition of Samuel Insull, Chicago traction magnate. Martin Insull continues his fight against extradition from Canada. Gold slumps in European markets despite Roosevelt's intention to buy and a still higher price. Ambassador Norman H. Davis leaves arms talk at Geneva to report to Washington, dismaying Arthur Henderson. New York and New England prepare to build yachts to defend the America's Cup against Britain—While there's international yacht racing there's world hope.

¶ Canada is told officially it has no "unwritten law." Judge Joseph Wearing makes the ruling when sentencing a man in a London (Ont.) court for using a knife upon an offender against his wife. "In the United States," says the magistrate, "judges and juries recognize an unwritten law and hold that fathers and husbands may on occasion take the law into their own hands, but never in British countries." The weakness of the unwritten law is shown in its very name—If it were on the American statute books it would be disqualified in a day.

Ally of Farmers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Floyd B. Olson
Governor of Minnesota.

Farm Leaders Indorse Move To Peg Prices

Speakers at Des Moines Criticize Slow Movement of Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 31—Some form of pegging farm prices to correct the growing disparity between agricultural income and mounting prices of industrial products was demanded almost without exception by farm organization spokesmen, who appeared before the Mid-West Farm Conference, which convened here yesterday at the call of Gov. Clyde L. Herring.

Cost of production plus a reasonable profit on farm products is the fundamental these spokesmen wish established for the tillers of the soil. In laying their appeal before the tribunal of governors of five states and official representatives of four other states, nearly all criticized the slow movement of the Administration farm relief, but few were bitter in their attacks and chose to blame the Executive's advisers rather than President Roosevelt himself.

Two of the Governors, Mr. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota and Mr. William Langer of North Dakota, stepped out of their rôle of listeners to champion ardently the price-fixing demand. Mr. Langer added an appeal for support of the wheat embargo he recently placed in effect in North Dakota. Mr. Olson, however declared the time has not yet come for such action. He believed it would doom the cooperative dairy organizations if tried in Minnesota.

Mr. Olson's proposed plan includes the licensing of the seller as well as the buyer in order to prevent bootlegging of produce. Asserting that there is no surplus which cannot be consumed in the United States but admitting the existence of a distribution problem, he declared the amount each producer could sell should be allotted.

Relating to the steps taken before the declaration of the North Dakota embargo, Governor Langer said the action was taken to focus attention of the Administration on the necessity for speed and to "serve notice that nobody could drain the resources of North Dakota."

Representatives of various state branches of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, and the National Farmers' Union threatened picketing and strikes unless the Governors ruled in favor of embargoes. The two presented an eight-page program, emphasizing cost of production, moratorium on mortgages, pegging of prices, expansion of currency, federal control of the gold supply and remonetization of silver.

Milk Code Assures Profits to Farmers

Consolidated Dairies, Inc., said to control 75 per cent of the Boston milk market, won its battle yesterday for a New England code that would bring the farmer more profits with only a slight increase in price to the consumer.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agricnulture, signed agreement drafted by this producer organization, giving the farmer 6½ cents a quart for his milk, instead of the prevailing price of 6¼ cents. Costs to the consumer will vary from 11 to 17 cents.

The code will go into effect next Friday. It will influence only the Greater Boston market, where 1,300,000 pounds of fluid milk are consumed daily. In the Metropolitan district, minimum and maximum prices are set at 11 and 12 cents. In the North and South Shore sections, minimums and maximums are 12 and 14 cents, while the scale for Cape Cod and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket runs 13 and 14 cents.

Greater profits will be brought to 20,000 New England producers.

The plan has the approval of New England Governors and Mr. George N. Peek, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, who said: "We believe the agreement is generally satisfactory and in view of the emergency condition in New England, we feel its immediate adoption is necessary."

Administrative features include the election by the industry of a market director from whose decisions appeals may be taken to a Board of Arbitration consisting of an impartial chairman and one representative each from producers and distributors.

London Holds Key to Peace In Gold Issue

Why Should There Be War Washington Asks—Not Racing With England

Reply Is Awaited

Meantime Domestic Price Is Raised 16 Cents to $32.12 With No Reaction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—American overtures for an armistice even before any currency war with Great Britain should start are today awaiting reply from London.

Meanwhile, Administration experts rushed to complete mechanism for controlling the dollar by purchase of gold abroad, and once more drove up the domestic price of the yellow metal. On the world's bourses, both the price of gold and the quotation on the dollar moved in complete disregard of the American experiment.

Most significant of the series of vital currency moves was the bid for British coöperation. Gov. Eugene Black of the Federal Reserve Board called Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Treasury—in Washington on a desultory war debts mission—into consultation late yesterday. With Governor Black was Mr. Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury, and the two are believed to have explained to Sir Frederick that the American gold-buying project, far from being aimed at the position of the British pound, actually would be most successful if pursued in concert with London authorities.

Takes Two to Make a Fight

The Administration attitude is that it takes two sides to make a war, and that for its part it has no intention of fighting. To depreciate the dollar is an essential stage in the gold-price experiment aimed at raising commodity prices within the United States. What relation the dollar bears to other currencies, it is insisted, is of little importance to the basic aim of the experiment. It is the dollar's ratio to goods, not its relation to other monies, which it is aimed to change.

Manifestly, it is admitted, to buy gold extensively abroad would be to sell the dollar cheaply. Whether this involves a depreciation in relation to currencies off gold like the pound sterling depends essentially on British policy. If Great Britain decides to keep step with the dollar in a downward course, such a policy is perfectly acceptable to those now

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Gov. Ely Orders Out State Troopers For Truck Drivers' Strike

Long rumblings flared into actual eruption today in western Massachusetts, as 125 state troopers were rushed into that area to guard the motoring public against violence issuing from a strike of truck drivers.

Violence stalked the highways near Charlton during the night, with raiders destroying one loaded truck with an estimated loss of $10,000 and stoning other trucks with injury to several drivers. Motorists who entered the sector were caught in a traffic tieup.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel F. Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, acting on the authority of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, summoned his patrolmen from most of the western barracks to guard highways around Springfield.

This represents the second time within a week the Governor has acted promptly at the first sign of violence. The other occasion was his ordering of state troopers into Brockton to protect union shoe workers against members of a rival union. The troopers ordered constitute a motor cavalcade of 35 radio-equipped cruising cars.

Those With Time To Spare Can Find Education And Fun By Giving Amateur Shows

Three Boards and a Passion Were All That the Elder Dumas Demanded of a Theater and It Is Easy to Get Three Boards

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Eighth of 18 Articles

By E. C. Sherburne
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you and your friends are finding yourselves with a large new amount of leisure on your hands these days, why not consider starting a dramatic club? There are probably few diversions that pay back in rewards so much of increase of jolly friendships and cultural growth as amateur play production. Many persons are deterred from entering upon local theatrical activities by memories of professional stage productions. They feel they can never do anything that will be quite interesting enough. This is a mistake. Even the simplest sincere attempts at expression in drama will be found interesting to one's community.

Plays may even be staged in large rooms when no social hall is available. Some of the most interesting theatrical achievements have had their start in lowly places.

The Provincetown Playhouse, which developed Eugene O'Neill as a dramatist, had its beginnings in an abandoned fish house. The Chauve Souris, a Russian vaudeville troupe that has traveled in many countries, began in a Moscow cellar as an impromptu entertainment put together by the players from the neighborhood theaters. The Moscow Art Theater also began as a group of amateurs.

One does not even have to have a makeshift setting of footlights and scenery. At whatever season the weather is mild enough plays can be given out of doors at night in a favorable spot where there may be a slanting lawn for the spectators to sit and a level place for the players close by a planting of bushes and trees, which will provide natural exits and entrances. Just ask some of the guests at the performance to run their cars up on the lawn and point their lights at the acting space. They will be glad to participate in the performance by turning on and off their lights at the predetermined signals. Shakespeare's "As You Like It" lends itself admirably to a performance under such circumstances, with only the costumes to be made.

Pleasure is to be had in amateur dramatics by those who neither write nor act plays, since there always must be some members of the group who are glad to work in the background to provide costumes, settings and stage properties. Such a group developed in Pasadena, Calif., where hundreds of persons have assisted in providing productions for the Pasadena Community Playhouse and yet had never appeared in any of the plays.

The cultural value of amateur dramatics lies in the insight that they lead to as a result of the study

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Second Request For Extradition Of Insull Refused

Greek Court Fails to Indorse Indictment of U. S. Government

ATHENS, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Appeals Court today refused the second request of the United States for the extradition of Samuel Insull.

Rebuffed in the first attempt, the United States authorities re-instituted their efforts last August to return Insull to Chicago to face charges arising from the collapse of the utility interests which he operated with his brother, Martin Insull.

Samuel Insull, monarch of a utilities kingdom that failed, was living in Paris when a Cook County, Illinois, grand jury, Sept. 4, 1932, indicted him for larceny, embezzlement, and larceny by bailee.

The United States Government immediately took a hand in the proceedings and one month later, on Oct. 8, the American Embassy in Paris handed the French Foreign Office a request for his arrest.

But that action came too late, Insull already had quietly left Paris. He went to Italy, but remained there only a short time, then went on to Greece.

The United States asked the Greek Government to extradite the Chicagoan, but encountered difficulties, due to the fact that an extradition treaty was then only in process of negotiation between the two governments.

Greek courts refused the American request in a verdict rendered Dec. 28, 1932.

The ruling held that Insull had no fraudulent intention that he committed no offense, and that therefore the petition for extradition should be rejected and the arrest warrant annulled.

The United States Department of Justice renewed the fight, however, Aug. 25, 1933, with a formal request to the Greek Government for Insull's extradition upon a new indictment.

This new indictment charged the former utilities operator with violation of the bankruptcy laws.

Sarraut Scheme Looks to Empire To Aid Homeland

French Cabinet Supports Plan to Recoup Losses Through Colonies

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—A vast scheme for a French economic revival through the utilization of resources of the Colonial Empire is planned by Premier Albert Sarraut.

He will announce the idea in a ministerial declaration on Friday when he also will outline a new national works program and fiscal reform measures.

The new Sarraut cabinet, meeting for the first time yesterday, was unanimously of the belief that the Government's financial position must be restored and appointed the Budget Minister, Abel Gardey, to present a plan before the ministers Thursday.

Under the new scheme, officials will look to the Empire, the second largest in the world, for increased business to erase a huge trade deficit of the homeland.

Colonial trade has slumped less than intercourse with foreign countries. Thirty per cent of French exports were bought by the colonies in 1932, while the mother country made 19 per cent of all its purchases in the possessions.

Putting Africa to work has been a slogan of the French colonial policy for months, and many projects have been set afoot to realize this objective.

One is to seek colonial production of fruits and vegetables by paying producers a premium for like products bought by France in foreign countries. Part of the necessary fund would be raised by increasing importation taxes.

Another proposal has been to float loans here for construction of communication facilities connecting southern and northern Africa in order to give a better outlet to the French Government.

Supporters of a third scheme suggest the Government map out large scale subsidizing of production of goods not made or grown in France proper.

Chief Hurdle Of NRA Taken By Roosevelt

Reaches Compromise With Steel Men on Price and Captive Mine Clause

Means More Jobs

$36,375,000 Rail Order Means Strike Peace—Ford Barrier Yet to Be Taken

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt today had in his pocket two agreements with leaders of the steel industry which virtually insured immediate settlement of the long-drawn-out Pennsylvania coal strike, successfully steered the NRA through one of its two most dangerous passages, and clinched a government-financed contract for $36,375,000 of steel rails.

He secured them in a shrewd bargain last night, whereby he granted the steel men a price of $36.37½ for steel rails and agreed there would be no prosecution under the antitrust laws in return for which they agreed to recognize the mine unions in their "captive" coal mines.

The first agreement was a 50-50 compromise between the price of $37.50 per ton set by the steel rail manufacturers after their first conference with President Roosevelt and $36 a ton demanded by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, railroad coordinator. The President's concession also implied, although it was not explicitly mentioned, withdrawal of Mr. Eastman's threat to prosecute the steel industry for collusion.

Solves "Captive" Mine Clause

The second agreement consisted of complete capitulation on the part of the steel magnates to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, and the NRA, over the question of recognition of the union in the steel-owned "captive" coal mines of Pennsylvania, which has been at the root of the protracted and violent strikes throughout the region.

Even more important to the recovery program than the work which will be provided by the huge steel rail order, and the return to the mines of approximately 25,000 striking miners is the fact that it removes one of two serious challenges to NRA authority which have come very near to upsetting the applecart for General Johnson.

Made Peace Impossible

So long as the "captive" mine problem was unsettled there could be no peace in the Pennsylvania coal fields and the resultant anarchy provided a constant source of irri-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Ford to Submit Data As Required by NRA On November 6 or 7

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce today was notified the Ford Motor Company would submit the wage and hours report required by the automobile code on Nov. 6 or 7.

The announcement was made by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson after he had obtained from Mr. Alfred Reeves, vice-president and general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, a report on the intentions of all manufacturers in regard to submission of figures.

Last week the NRA executive had said in reply to newspapermen's questions that if Mr. Ford failed to submit the data required by the code, he would turn the case over to the Attorney-General.

Today's announcement did not single out the Ford Company from the rest of the industry, merely giving a list of the firms which already have submitted figures with a second list, containing half the firms, giving the date on which they had informed Reeves the requested data would be provided.

Sighs With Relief

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

Joseph B. Eastman
Railroad Coördinator.

Boston Situation Indicates Need Of General Clean-Up

Courageous and Business-like Mayor the Demand of Conditions

First of three articles discussing the real issues in the Boston mayoralty campaign.

Conditions affecting the city of Boston plead louder than any candidate could for the election on Nov. 7 of an honest, courageous and business-like mayor.

So far this has been a campaign of personalities. The citizens have remained strangely impervious to momentous issues that the next administration must confront.

The financial status of the city; the disclosures of wholesale jury "fixing" in the Suffolk County Court, "fixings" that have elicited national comment; the closed Federal National Bank, which Washington regards as one of the most flagrant examples of banking abuses in the country; the incipient scandals that never seem to be run down—all suggest that a militant demand for a "clean-up" would be appropriate.

These problems represent a logical basis for a determined revolt of the voters, comparable with the Fusionist movement against Tammany Hall in New York City.

Fails to Appreciate

Possibly the citizenry fails to appreciate the need for purgative policies, largely because the candidates themselves have avoided depicting the rounded picture of conditions in Boston. Most of the conditions when converted into issues are like burning brands and few are the candidates that seem to want to pick these brands from the burning.

Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell has approached nearer, perhaps, to grasping a red-hot issue than has any other candidate, with his discussion of the political winds he has sniffed around the closed Federal National Bank.

The need for curtailing expenditures has come in for pianissimo treatment from the majority of the contenders since, as astute political commentators point out, successful candidates must promise to spend, to raise wages and to increase jobs.

A glance at the financial sheets of the city, however, eloquently sets forth the pressing need for a mayor who can and will reverse sharply the trend of mounting costs.

These sheets reveal:

Warrants and appropriations or costs of government to the taxpayer have risen from $53,094,026 in 1923 to $78,967,653 in 1932.

An approximate budget reduction of $5,000,000 for 1933 will probably be wiped out before the end of the year by borrowings for welfare relief.

Assessed valuations have risen from $1,714,100,000 in 1923 to $1,958,000,000 in 1931 with a slight reduction in the following two years.

Though assessed valuations are at the low point for a decade, the tax collector in 1933 has been unable to collect 39.3 per cent of the 1933 tax levy as contrasted with 35.4 per cent uncollected in 1932 as of Oct. 10.

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Things Present

The Casual Day is getting up in the world, as you will note on the Editorial page. Bricks or bouquets—no matter which—are always welcomed by this department.

Have you thought of journalism as a career? Read a university dean's reply to Tom, on the Progress in Education page.

In keeping with the New Deal, why not dress up the windows? You will find a number of helpful ideas on the Home Building and Gardening page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

A staff artist moves his facile pencil and takes us today to the oldest inhabited castle in Scotland. See the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another article in the Leisure series, Come Play, Mr. Scroggins, another remarkable typewriter drawing, and more Vocations.

Wiggin Admits Plan to Evade Income Taxes

Used Private Canadian Corporations to Take Advantage of Law

Sold Stocks to Them

Switched Profits Back to U. S. Under Reorganization, Thus Being Exempt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — The devious legal subterfuge by which the three personal investment corporations of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin in large measure escaped United States income taxes between 1925 and 1931 through formation of Canadian "dummy" companies was set down today before the Senate Banking Committee.

Sitting alone in a room in a Montreal office building, Mr. James B. Taylor, agent of the former president of the Chase National Bank, represented through these years three dummy Canadian corporations with imposing names—which were the mechanism by which United States income taxes were avoided.

The corporations were known as the Metfield, the Selcott and the Greenwich Corporations, Ltd.

On the other side of the international boundary were Mr. Wiggin's own companies, the Shermar, the Murlyn and the Clingston Corporations, all buying and selling stocks but specializing in the Chase National Bank securities, of which Mr. Wiggin was head.

Held Many Offices

Mr. Taylor, it appeared, was a many-sided man. He constituted all the officers of all three of these Canadian corporations. The corporations handled and disposed of millions of dollars' worth of American securities. To ease Mr. Taylor's task, the account books of the three companies were not kept in Montreal at all, but in New York, in the office of Mr. Wiggin himself. In further deference to the complexities of Mr. Taylor's duties he was given complete instructions as to just what to do on all occasions from New York—and he did it.

Indeed, evidence showed that Mr. Taylor did not really have such a hard time. Mr. Wiggin could not even remember today whether he paid him a salary, but on the whole thought not. Taylor was connected with a Canadian law firm and merely acted as agent for Mr. Wiggin and associates in the game of circumventing the American income tax law. This was how the elaborate mechanism worked.

The stock market profits of the United States Wiggin corporations were put into American securities. These were sent to Canada and sold to the dummy Canadian Wiggin companies. The latter paid for them out of their own capital stock. The Cadiadian companies then resold the United States securities and kept the proceeds. Thus the proceeds escaped United States taxes. This process was continued until 1931.

Making the Shift

The question then was, how to get Mr. Wiggin's money out of Canada back into the United States. This was achieved very conveniently by transferring all of the stock of the three Canadian companies to the Murlyn Company—one of Mr. Wiggin's United States companies, through a "reorganization" and issuance of new American capital stock. This was all done under the reorganization section of the Income Tax Law, which exempts such reorganized stock from taxation!

Lawyers who heard the testimony today declared it one of the most ingenious methods of avoiding income tax laws ever to come to light. Mr. Wiggin today frankly admitted the purpose of the transaction. Beside him at the witness table sat Mr. Martin Conboy, his personal attorney, and Mr. Eldon Bisbee, counsel for the Chase National Bank. Whether they were authors of the ingenious legal device was not stated.

Mr. Wiggin, however, consulted them at nearly every question put by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, and repeatedly asked the stenographer to repeat interrogations. Questions and answers were in low voices and acrimony was absent, as Mr. Wiggin made no effort to deny that the scheme was designed to, and was successful in, escaping the income tax.

Helped His Colleagues

The second major disclosure of the day related to the participating membership in Mr. Wiggin's three stock market trading corporations. It was shown that half a dozen or more important members of the Chase National Bank and others all joined with Mr. Wiggin, the bank's president, in market operations through these corporations. Many of these operations involved buying and selling of Chase National Bank stock, at a time when Mr. Wiggin and friends were officials of the bank or its affiliates.

For example, Mr. Lynde Selden, Mr. Wiggin's son-in-law, was simultaneously vice-president of the bank—a post he still holds—and vice-president of the Shermar Company. Among directors of Shermar Company were William P. Holly, Frank Callahan, Otis Everett, Reeve Schley, L. H. Johnston, S. F. Telleon and George V. Warren, most of them vice-presidents of the Chase Bank.

Mr. Gates W. McGarrah was also a director of the Shermar Corpora-

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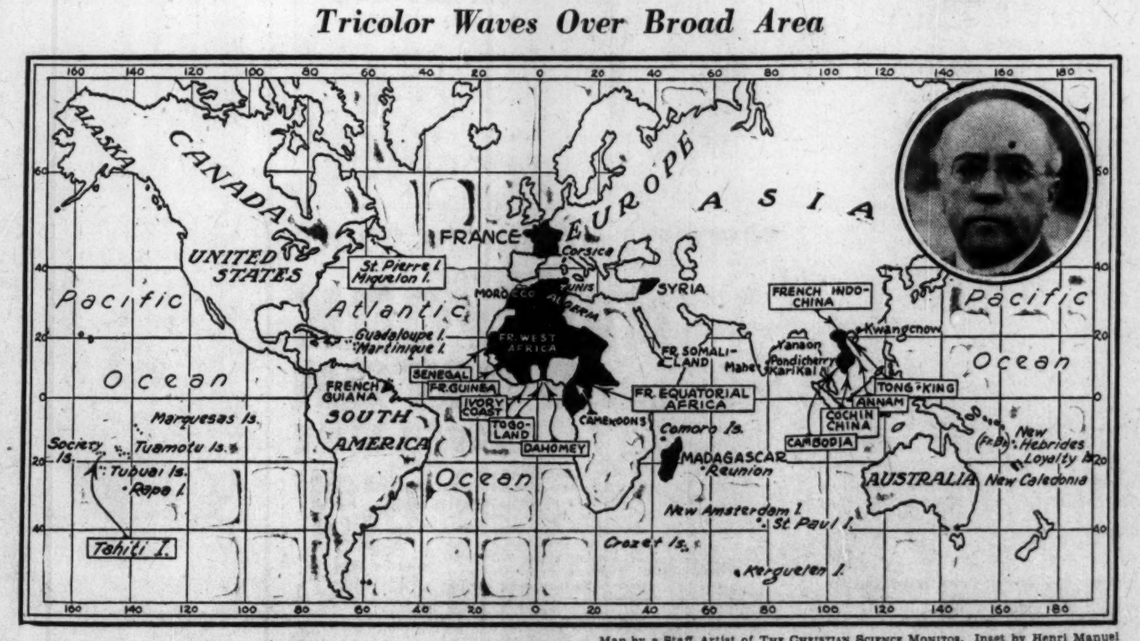
Tricolor Waves Over Broad Area



Map by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Inset by Henri Manuel

France's Treasure Chest and Premier Sarraut, Who Holds Key

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Cohalan Calls For 'Old Time' Tammany Rule

Waxes Eloquent in Praise of Curry Power and Machine Vote

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Those who thought that, with the passing of William Jennings Bryan and Bourke Cochran, American politics had seen the last of the orators, today are hearing more than an echo of the old school above the recriminatory welter of the New York City mayoralty campaign. It is the voice of Daniel F. Cohalan, one-time judge, and leader of Irish-Americans for a generation, whose eloquence is of that same Emerald Isle that produced the O'Connell and the Parnell.

Tammany Hall, with its back to the wall in the stiffest challenge to control it has ever known, has brought Mr. Cohalan up in the final week of its drive for votes, and, introducing him in its defense of the state of things as they are at City Hall, has put its heaviest gun into action for the reëlection of Mayor John P. O'Brien.

Gaelic Eloquence

He is going up and down the city reassuring the rank and file that has made for the legend of Tammany invincibility that all this talk against the bosses is sound and fury, meaning nothing.

Tammany Chief John F. Curry, around whose leadership a storm is raging even within the Wigwam, even in palmy days had not heard his political rôle so eulogized as it was by Mr. Cohalan at the rally of the Irish-American Society last night, when he denounced the hypocrisy of the opposition in raising the cry of bossism.

While Mr. Cohalan was stirring impressionable Gaelic hearts to war against Joseph V. McKee and his "independent" Democratic ticket and against the Fusion movement that is sweeping the five boroughs of the city, Judge Seabury was hammering home at an overflow meeting the baneful effects of what the Irish-American praisefully declared was "nothing to be feared," since bossism under other names had been part of popular government from its inception.

"The paramount issue," Judge Seabury said, "is the establishment of a nonpartisan government in New York City and the overthrow of the system of party control that is responsible for the present condition of the city.

Hits Party Rule

"That partisan control is vicious and harmful to New York City, whether it is exerted by Curry or whether it is exerted by Edward J. Flynn and the sinister coterie of discredited leaders he has gathered around him.

"Neither Mayor O'Brien nor Mr. McKee can give New York City a nonpartisan government. The only candidate whose record attests that he will insure a nonpartisan government here is Major LaGuardia. Judged by every standard—his merits, character and public record—he is the best equipped to serve the City of New York as its Mayor in the critical times that lie ahead of us."

The McKee camp, which for all its boss-rule disclaimers has not been able to live down the rush to it of the flower of Tammany spoilsmen that early gave it the label of an "assistant Tammany ticket," continues to be harassed by the reverberations of this issue.

Want Farley to Talk

At a press conference over the week-end, Mr. McKee was asked if he approved of the statement by Frank J. Quayle Jr., McKee candidate for sheriff of Kings County and one of the group of politicians who deserted the organization standard when Mr. McKee entered the race, that he was "still a loyal, regular Democrat and if reëlected, there would be plenty of jobs in his office."

Mr. McKee's reply was that he could not be expected to "go around approving everything said in the campaign."

With but seven days before election, indications of a Fusion victory on Nov. 7 accumulate and, to offset what appears to be a certain LaGuardia triumph, the McKee campaign managers are bringing every pressure to bear on Postmaster-General James A. Farley to make at least one address in support of the candidacy of which he is sponsor.

McKee supporters hold that nothing short of the Postmaster-General's participation in the campaign now will justify the rôle he played preliminary to Mr. McKee's entry into the race after the primaries had showed the extent of the revolt against Tammany.

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Friday Saturday	12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Composer Schönberg Coming to Boston To Teach Composition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—"Schönberg" cried Mr. Artur Bodanzky to Mr. Arnold Schönberg, composer, as the Ile de France, of the French Line, steamed up harbor today. Mr. Schönberg looked where Mr. Bodanzky pointed, at the Statue of Liberty. Mrs. Schönberg followed, with the baby girl, a year and a half old, who held out her hands toward the goddess, gleaming in the sunlight, as though she understood what the exclamations were all about.

Mr. Schönberg comes to the United States to take a post of instructor in composition at the Malkin Conservatory of Music in Boston. He will have a concert given in his honor here at the Town Hall under auspices of the League of Composers Nov. 11. He will make his first public appearance as lecturer at the New School for Social Research on Nov. 14, talking on the subject, "From My Writings and Addresses."

Mr. Schönberg mentioned as his latest compositions a concerto for violoncello and orchestra in free style after a piece by a contemporary of Haydn and a concerto grosso for orchestra and string quartet after Handel. He said he was working on a Biblical opera, to words of his own, the title to be "Moses and Aaron."

He said that he was still Schönberg, the modern composer that people discuss, and that he was still writing in the 12-tone scale.

Motion Pictures

True-Story War Film

War is not glorified in the true-story film now showing at the Tremont Theater, "Forgotten Men." This is a carefully cut and edited assemblage of reels taken on the actual fields, seas and skies of the World War, and presented by the Revere Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Many of the camera men who contributed the pictures lost their lives in action, as bravely as any soldier.

The print of course is old and lacks the improved technique which has come to camera work in the last 15 years. Thus, the gruesome elements are fortunately obscure when they do appear; and they are not stressed at any time. There is an impersonality about the continuity. Men are shown in groups and seldom individualized. It is a silent film, with sound effects, some music and the oratorical comment which seems to be considered a requisite component of such pictures. But the German, French, Italian and American veterans who act as unofficial spokesmen (each in his own way), speak sincerely and impressively.

There is a notable omission in this picture—woman's part in the war. There are no tender scenes of parting from loved ones, no mention of nurses' ministrations, none of the knitting and campaigning and packing up of supplies that women were so whole-heartedly engaged in. It is essentially a man's picture, on the screen and before it. For there was hardly a woman in the audience yesterday afternoon.

The picture ends with views of the Bonus Army in Washington last year and a plea for the "forgotten men." M. L.

Harvard to Hold Series Of Astronomy Meetings

Harvard Observatory announces its annual series of "Open Nights" will begin on Saturday at 7:30 with a short nontechnical talk by Dr. Carol A. Rieke, eminent physical scientist, on "Measuring Stellar Distances." Weather permitting, those attending these lectures during November will be given the opportunity of telescopic observation of celestial objects.

"Open Nights" are sponsored by the Bond Astronomical Club for the purpose of acquainting the public with sky phenomena. On Tuesday, Nov. 7, Mr. Fletcher Watson Jr. will discuss "Meteor Showers"; Thursday, Nov. 9, "The Planets," by Dr. Loring B. Andrews, is scheduled, and on Monday, Nov. 13, "Comets, Old and New," by Dr. F. L. Whipple, is listed. Tickets must be obtained in advance by writing to the observatory and inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Lendings by Libraries Doubled by Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31—Leisure, brought about first by the depression and now by the national recovery program, is making the books in Carnegie libraries here work overtime, according to Mr. Ralph Munn, director. Book borrowings during the depression increased 50 per cent, Mr. Munn writes in the current issue of Carnegie Magazine.

Maybe the Engine Is Missing, Too

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Chance Invective

Errant chance supplied more lurid invective yesterday than any candidate, writing with inflamed quill, has been able to muster. An automobile bearing the sign abjuring voters to "reëlect Lynch" approached an automobile urging voters to "elect Foley." Now the "reelect" and the "elect" were in small letters, the names in very large and very red letters. The automobiles drew up together and the signs merged into one, reading "Lynch Foley."

This is carrying even a Boston mayoralty campaign too far.

★ ★ ★

War and Peace

"The heart of this nation, at least, is keenly alive to the fact that only the cause of liberty and humanity can in any way justify the sacrifices that war demands." Thus Gov. Joseph B. Ely declared today as he formally proclaimed Nov. 11 as Armistice Day.

★ ★ ★

Youngsters will think of fireworks, expectantly they will await the day when they may mimic with their innocuous explosives the performances of some 20,000,000 men who made a four-year job of handling real explosives. Somewhat misty, the names of Rheims, Château - Thierry and Belleau Woods, will be conjured forth. Drums will beat, soldiers will march, salutes will be fired—there will be vigorous noise in the sunlight, to forget that war can only be stark tragedy.

★ ★ ★

Whither, Mr. Bacon?

An unwelcome assignment has been given Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar Bacon. He has been requested to assert his power as titular leader of the Republican Party and to thwart the use of the Republican City Committee in the furtherance of the candidacy of Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Bacon doesn't want to get into entanglements that might mar his gubernatorial aspirations. Yet if he acts as requested, he would offend the Nichols following; if he fails to act, followers of Senator Henry Parkman Jr. will declare Mr. Bacon permitted his party to be used as a support of designing politicians. Mr. Bacon hardly knows whether to stay in the frying pan or jump into the fire.

★ ★ ★

The Oracle Speaks

If a citizen is curious to know who is to be the next Mayor of Boston, this column suggests he just call Senator Parkman's headquarters. A stentorian voice, the very Homeric quality of which begets confidence, will say:

"This is the headquarters of Senator Henry Parkman, next Mayor of Boston."

Davis to See Roosevelt On Disarmament Crisis

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, announced yesterday that he will leave here for Washington within a few days to consult with President Roosevelt on the disarmament situation.

Graf Nears Spain

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin today virtually completed its crossing of the Atlantic, according to a wirelessed report. The Graf's position at 8 a. m., eastern standard time, would place it about 100 miles west by north of Cape Finisterre, Spain.

Promotion Possible For Boston Firemen

Promotion for eligible Boston firemen is now believed to be in the offing.

This ray of hope came to Boston firemen yesterday when Civil Service Commissioner Hurley granted the request of Fire Commissioner McSweeney to extend the expiration time of a list of privates, eligible for advancement. The time is due to expire today.

For the past two years officers and privates who have been on the top of the lists and qualified for higher positions have vainly waited for promotion, and, in fact, had given up all hope of further advancement. If this list of eligibles are promoted, there is the possibility of the city taking on close to 150 men to fill the vacancies. These men, of course, would be taken from the list of unemployed who had successfully passed the necessary examinations required for this work.

Hershey Chocolate Corp.

Net income of Hershey Chocolate Corporation and affiliated corporations for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933, was $1,119,689 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,338,977 in the September quarter of last year. Nine months' net income was $3,119,712, compared with $4,082,801 in the first nine months of 1932.

Speedier Action On Public Works Funds Is Urged

The State Recovery Board is helping to pluck "red tape" weeds from the public works fund garden at Washington, so that Massachusetts will get a big shipment of "produce" for the starting of projects, before the snow flies.

A plea has been sent to all county and local chairmen of the NRA in the State to take immediate action in order that applications from their communities for public works programs may be rushed through without further delay.

At the same time a telegram was dispatched to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, urging speedy action on the projects requested by several communities of the state under the Federal Works Program.

More than $40,000,000 is supposed to come into Massachusetts eventually from the Federal Government for various public works projects. Thus far only a small part of this has been allotted and it is the desire of the State Recovery Board to speed up the various projects in order to give men needed work this winter.

Meanwhile, the NRA continues to pile up increases in retail sales over the State. The Board Index of retail sales, compiled to cover 544 identical store-for-store reports, shows marked gains in leading industrial centers of Massachusetts. The higher-than-normal sales increases shown by these groups show definitely the progress of the Recovery program, the board states.

Theaters

"Counsellor-at-Law"

Wilbur Theater—A. A. Spitz and Al. Luttringer present the National Dramatic Players in "Counsellor-at-Law," a play by Elmer Rice. Week beginning Oct. 30, 1933.

The players at the Wilbur are entitled to congratulate themselves on two things. Their performance yesterday evening of "Counsellor-at-Law" went smoothly and without a hitch, not a light matter in view of the breathless tempo the play calls for; and a well-filled house thoroughly enjoyed it.

Elmer Rice's flair for characterization is given such full scope that the plot of the play sometimes gets sidetracked and the bizarre collection of individuals to whom the author introduces us gets the right of way.

And what a weird lot they are, these clients, needy, crooked, mendicant, defiant, who come and go in furious haste or linger in furtive unrest in the offices of George Simon, product of New York's lower East Side, now super-successful lawyer. Some have little or nothing to do with the plot proper but, as most of the parts are interpreted with considerable skill, they serve as useful foils for Mr. Walter Gilbert's intelligent portrayal of the lawyer.

If the players at the Wilbur continue to show the mettle they did yesterday evening they will be offering something Boston needs. It might be observed, however, that a little profanity goes a long way, too far for many. W. R. M.

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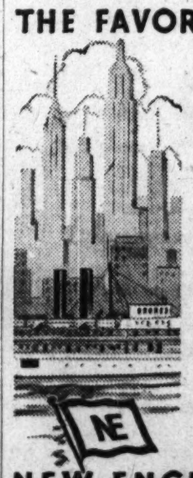

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NRA
Women's Dresses 2nd floor

Those With Time To Spare Can Get Fun in Dramatics

(Continued from Page 1)

of well-written plays. Best of all, amateur dramatics provide an outlet for the need for expression that is in all of us. Only when we participate in an art do we realize its full value.

The largest enjoyment to be had from amateur dramatics lies in the presentation of plays written by members of the group, particularly plays that reflect the life of the community of which the group is a center. In probably every group of a dozen or 15 persons there will be found one who has some talent for playwriting and some ability to put into form his observations of the life around him.

It was from no more elaborate beginnings than these that the Abbey Theater in Dublin made its start with folk plays of Ireland acted by amateurs who had only their evenings to give to the theater after they had finished their day's work.

The chief problem in playwriting is the discovery of some form that will effectively project the ideas of the play in terms of character. Each playwright, if he pursues the study long enough, will evolve a form of his own but as a beginning he might consider using the entirely practical method of Scribe, which may be stated in its elements as follows:

Each play consists of a number of little inner plays, that is, each scene in the play is a little play in itself.

We are using the word scene in this instance as indicating the divisions of a play that occur every time there is an alteration in the number of persons on the stage. Taking each of these little inner plays, then, as a basis, we may look to them to have a form of their own, a form that will at least provide a starting point and that may be stated as follows:

Each scene will begin with the atmospheric note that is to dominate that scene and will proceed with the exposition of what that scene is to accomplish and continue through an increase of conflict between the personages involved until it reaches a climax. This climax will be followed by a dénouement which will unlock the situation and provide the movement that will carry that scene over to the next one.

Refinements upon this form will be worked out according to the individual's talent. The play a whole, if it is constructed according to this scheme, will have the same large values of atmosphere, exposition, growth, climax, dénouement and end. Until some grasp of form has been obtained, it is wisest to attempt writing only one-act plays.

Simplicity Is Essential

When plays are given indoors there should not be too much concern at first as to niceties of production. The elder Dumas remarked: "Give me three boards and a passion" when asked as to his idea of the theater. Very good effects may be obtained with no more than four or five folding screens or neutral drapes as background. These drapes may be borrowed at any desired place to provide exits and entrances for the players by the mere addition of a few symbols that will give local color to the scene. Characteristic hangings or rugs, a property picture or two that some dealer will be glad to lend in return for a note of acknowledgement in the program. The local furniture store will usually be found willing to lend chairs, tables and other accessories.

When "The Old Homestead" was revived at the Pasadena Playhouse all the 50-year-old furniture and costumes that were desired, were found in the homes of families that had moved west from New England many years before and took along their household goods.

There is such a widespread interest in drama in the high schools these days that nearly every dramatic club that wishes to develop the quality of its work should be able to obtain a trained reader who has had experience not only in some university school of the drama but also as a teacher of dramatics in the near-by high school. Such a reader will often be willing to give his guidance, or at least his advice, without charge.

In any event, authority at rehearsals should be vested in one person if an effect of unity is to be achieved. It will be found that there is more than one way of doing a scene, and one of these may be as good as another so long as there is not a mixture of viewpoints. Various members of the group may be given opportunity in turn to supervise productions, and in that way the most talented person for that job be found.

Rehearsals may be held in the homes of the members, where the family does not mind the hilarity that will surely accompany the play preparations, with the furniture of the room arranged roughly to correspond with the desired stage arrangement, and chairs set in pairs to mark the exits and entrances. Makeup should be considered only in its simplest aspects at first, with rouge and other colored powders put on over a foundation of cold cream serving for color, and charred cork sufficing to put in the dark lines, when desired, around the eyes and mouth and across the forehead.

Collections of one-act plays are to be had from any public library these days, and from these may be selected pieces that are found desirable to put on. From Samuel French, play publishers, of New York and London, are obtainable catalogues of plays and books on the elements of production if these are desired. Scrupulous notice should be taken of the notice as to royalty payments printed at the beginning of some plays. Miss Zona Gale allows some of her plays to be performed on condition that a roads fruit tree be planted as royalty for each production.

For those who must work without group assistance there is always puppetry to help them find dramatic expression and diversion in their leisure. The series of articles on marionettes that has been running in The Christian Science Monitor provides a complete grounding in the building up of a puppet theater, and the possibilities of this form of entertainment are limited only by the ingenuity and industry of the operators.

Out of a diversion of some undergraduates at Yale developed the Yale Puppeteers, who now have their own theater in New York, where they have become something of a fad because of the unique quality of their original gay entertainments with a musical setting.

All the World's a Stage—And Most People Like to Play

Upper Left and Right—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Amateur Dramatics Have Wide Appeal

Top, Left to Right—On the Spreewald, Near Berlin, There Is a Revival of Old Folk Plays. Here Is a Party of Wends in Their National Costumes Arriving for a Wedding Ceremony. Students at Tufts College Near Boston Study Puppeteering, Both in Making Puppets and in Running Puppet Shows

More Education, Not Less, Favored By Mrs. Roosevelt

Stresses Need for Learning in Troublous Period in Charity Address

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt challenged cuts in education and in "frills" that make for character building last night, declaring the nation had great need in this crisis of such agencies to prevent crime.

The President's wife took to task big associations, which she said were working for reductions in educational expense.

"Personally, I feel that we should do a better job than we have ever done," she said in answer. "The people who want to cut down on education do not really know what problems we are facing in this country."

She spoke at a national charity campaign meeting, together with Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator. Mrs. Roosevelt has enlisted as the active leader of the women's endeavor to create interest and support for private philanthropies, like the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts, etc. Thirty-four national welfare organizations are backing the National Women's Committee, which is carrying on under the name of the "Women's Crusade."

As chairman of the crusade, Mrs. Roosevelt worked hard all day yesterday at its first national conference this year outside of Washington. She presided at the morning session, spoke at the luncheon, served as chairman again through the afternoon, and in the evening addressed several thousand in the largest banquet hall in the city.

Recreational agencies are tremendously vital in the crime question of today, she pointed out. Their real object is the prevention of crime.

"It seems to me we cannot give up our character building agencies at this crucial time."

Mr. Baker, who is chairman of the National Citizens' Committee, explained that it did not seek to raise any funds but solely to give national expression to the need for organized private philanthropy on a national scale. The chief problem, he continued, was to impress the public thought with the fact of this need.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, speaking at the luncheon yesterday noted that "at this critical period, in the midst of an unprecedented distribution of material goods there has happily emerged a sharp concern for the recovery of human values."

Germany Launches Buying Campaign

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—A widespread domestic campaign to buy German goods was launched yesterday at the first session of the Government's new promotion and advertising council composed of 50 leaders in economic affairs.

Herr Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economics, one of the speakers, said foreign interests would be jeopardized in no way.

"The promotion campaign," the Minister said, "does not have the purpose of annihilating competitors. The foundation of the national economic promotion is the recognition that harmonious coöperation of competitors is the best assurance for success.

"The Ministry of Economics welcomes the council also in the interest of Germany's foreign trade."

Ludlum Steel Profit

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Ludlum Steel Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $166,305, compared with $20,429 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $101,776 for the corresponding period last year. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the company had net profits of $79,070, compared with net loss of $241,412 for the like period in 1932.

Fire Trial Witness Jailed As Perjurer

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—The first arrest of a witness in the German Reichstag building fire trial occurred with startling suddenness yesterday shortly after the opening of the twenty-seventh day's proceedings.

Interrupting his testimony, Presiding Judge Buenger ordered Herr Soenke, Berlin landlord of Wassil Taneff, one of five defendants charged with setting the blaze, seized and held on a charge of perjury.

The point in question was whether Soenke carried Taneff's suitcase from the railway station when the latter arrived in Berlin from Bulgaria.

Soenke first said he could not remember.

"How does it happen you deny this—aren't you aware you are committing perjury?" Judge Buenger demanded.

Soenke explained he thought a civil oath was not binding, but finally admitted having brought the suitcase.

The allegation that Marinus Van Der Lubbe was caught in the burning Reichstag Building last February and neither wanted to escape nor had any intention of making a martyr of himself was made today by a police witness.

The testimony was given by Police Commissioner Bunge, who had charge of a commission investigating the blaze, which Van Der Lubbe, one of five defendants, has admitted setting.

Davis Preparing To Leave Arms Parley

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (AP)—The hope that the departure of Mr. Norman H. Davis, head of the American delegation, may jolt the European powers into doing something positive on disarmament was expressed in arms circles here today. Mr. Davis announced yesterday that he will go to Washington for consultations with President Roosevelt and the State Department.

The United States was seen by these quarters as adopting a policy closely resembling that of Japan, allowing Europe to settle the problems which essentially are European, and then intervening to promote a general disarmament.

It was understood Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, who officially has reconvoked a meeting of the steering committee for Nov. 9, is dismayed at Mr. Davis's decision.

Germany today designated Herr Gans Edler zu Putlitz to follow from the outside the doings both of the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations.

Herr Pulitz, secretary of the German Embassy at Washington from 1927 to 1931 and a member of the German disarmament delegation, walked into the disarmament building this afternoon and announced he had been appointed vice-consul at Geneva.

Rhokana Corp, Ltd., Profit

LONDON, Oct. 31—Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., reports for the year ended June 30, 1933, operating profit of £515,601. After providing for depreciation, development reserves, debenture interest, etc., profit of £40,862 was carried forward.

Women Pay Honors To Mrs. Roosevelt At the World's Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Woman's Day was observed today at a Century of Progress, the Chicago World's Fair. The chief event was the visit of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Programs were arranged to honor Mrs. Roosevelt and the achievements of women. They all led up to Mrs. Roosevelt's address in the late afternoon.

An elaborate pageant, "Famous American Women in Costume," under the direction of Mrs. Minna Schmidt, was presented in the Hall of States before the address.

Concessionnaires, coöperating with the program directors, endeavored to give special attention to women visitors today. The "Stamp Collector's Nook" prepared a cacheted envelope with design and inscription commemorating Woman's Day. A refrigerator manufacturer announced that his concern would give women free cook books. Even manufacturers of combustion engines and motor oils found a feminine angle to their exhibits.

The Women's Architectural Club called attention to the fact that its exhibit is of particular interest to women because it shows what feminine architects are doing in 10 nations.

The National Council of Women, in whose lounge late afternoon concerts have been given all through the summer, presented the last concert of the series sponsored by the National Federation of Music Clubs.

German Traffic 'Cops' Levy Fines Without a Trial

Hamburg and Bavaria Have New Safety Measures

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Aroused by the 1932 statistics of road accidents in Germany, a number of local authorities have decided to initiate stricter measures of control for road traffic in their particular areas.

Such measures have been termed "traffic education" periods, but the erring will soon find that such education has to be bought at a price. Their mistake will be rectified only by the payment of fines, or in the case of more serious offences by terms of imprisonment.

In Bavaria, warnings are being issued that there will be one day of traffic instruction once a month, and that all offenders will be proceeded against "with the utmost vigor."

In Hamburg, there will be a "traffic education week" when both police and National Socialist patrols will be specially on the lookout for offenders.

Warnings will not be merely in words for any officer can fine offenders on the spot. The long drawn out process of a police court trial is dispensed with. The policeman simply hands to the offender a receipt for the amount of the fine. Should the latter be dissatisfied, he may appeal to the local police court.

Fines are graduated, an auto driver having to pay three, a cyclist two marks and a pedestrian one mark.

Auto drivers will be liable to have their brakes tested at any time. motorcyclists will be fined if their silencers are not in order and cyclists are to be compelled to carry reflectors during the daytime.

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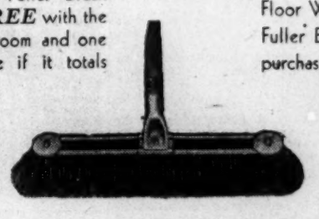

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Press Poll Shows Recognition Of Russia Favored

Of 1139 Papers 718 Unqualifiedly Indorse the Proposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—United States recognition of the Soviet Republic is favored by a large number of newspapers in this country, according to the results of a survey made public by the American Foundation's Committee on Russian-American Relations today.

The question, "Does your paper favor or oppose the recognition of Russia?" propounded to 1139 daily newspapers in this country, brought forth 718 unqualified affirmative answers, 29 answers favoring recognition provided certain qualifications were observed and 306 negative replies, the announcement says. Seventy-nine newspapers took no stand on the question and seven did not reply to the inquiry as framed.

The questionnaire sent to the newspapers defined recognition as the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations, "with agreement to enter upon subsequent negotiations for the adjustment of all outstanding claims, and other matters now is dispute."

In making the results of the inquiry public, Mr. Curtis Bok, chairman of the committee, said that the committee believed a good deal of the complexity and confusion about the recognition of Russia would be cleared up by a more accurate conception of "what we mean by recognition and what the traditional policy of the United States in this regard seems substantially to be."

"As a matter of fact, the traditional policy which the United States has followed—with a deviation in Civil War times under Secretary of State Seward, and with a further deviation under President Wilson—has been to recognize any de facto government that has been able to maintain order without substantial resistance to its authority," he continued.

"Judge John Bassett Moore, in referring to the two theories of recognition, has called attention to what he considers "the strange notion that recognition of a government implies approval of it.' The idea that the establishment of diplomatic relations implies in any degree the relinquishing of United States' claims he describes as 'the limit of human incoherence.'"

Monitor for Normal Diplomatic Relations

The answer of The Christian Science Monitor to The American Foundation follows:

"The Monitor believes that the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States is desirable, but we do not feel that 'all outstanding claims,' whether these claims affect property or propaganda, should be left entirely to subsequent negotiations. We believe that a workable understanding on these questions should be reached at least simultaneously with recognition, as was the case when Russia was re-recognized by the late Labor Government of Great Britain."

Model League of Nations Meets at Harvard in March

Harvard College will act as host to the eighth annual meeting of the New England Model League of Nations on March 9, 10, and 11, it was announced by the executive committee today.

Thirty-one New England colleges are now members of the model league, formed to stimulate interest in the procedure and activity of the League at Geneva and to acquaint undergraduates interested in international affairs with the difficulties involved in present-day diplomacy.

The agenda and apportionment of nations to the various colleges have not yet been decided upon, but will be taken up at the meeting of the executive council Nov. 18. The problems which will be discussed this year will probably concern several of the entanglements now facing the League at Geneva, disarmament, revision of the Versailles Treaty, and the Polish Corridor.

Extra Session Plan For Business School

An extra session is planned at the Harvard Business School for men who have been out of college a period of years and who are at present marking time; and for those who have discovered their need of a broader training for advancement in busines. The school, in making announcement of the extra session, says it finds a considerable demand for trained young men in business, even under present conditions. For the past two years 85 per cent of the graduates of the school had positions by October.

The session begins Jan. 29 and continues until Aug. 15 in order to catch up with the classes which began this last September. Actual business cases and problems are studied and appraised in the attempt to develop principles and test them by application in the light of new conditions. The study of cases and problems does not stop with consideration of the theory of business, but deals rather with these matters as beginnings. The scope of such analyses normally leads to discussions of the social and economic conditions of the present day.

Students attending the session have the same classroom instruction under the same faculty as the regular classes. They receive full academic credit, enabling them to enter the second year class next fall. The shorter period covered permits a reduction of about 25 per cent in room and board. Estimates of total cost are placed at about $1000, with financial aid available for properly qualified students.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slight decrease in temperature Wednesday; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder in west and north portions Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder in the north portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate fresh southwest and west winds tonight, shifting to fresh northwest and north winds on Wednesday over north portion and to fresh west over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:55 p. m., Wednesday 10:09 a. m. Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

Loans Saved 1620 Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Foreclosures have been prevented on 1620 homes in Illinois since mid-summer by the Homeowners' Loan Corporation, it is announced here by Mr. William G. Donne, state manager of the federal enterprise. The loans total $6,162,000, it is stated.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players hold the fort for the legitimate stage with their production of this play made famous by Paul Muni. This is the fourth play presented by Al Luttringer this season. 8:20.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—William Powell as Philo Vance in Van Dine's "Kennel Murder Case." Also Allison Skipworth and W. C. Fields in "Tillie and Gus" — with educated goose. Paramount at 9:05 a. m., 11:36, 2:07, 4:38, 7:09, 9:40. Fenway at 2:20, 4:53, 7:20, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"Emperor Jones." Eugene O'Neill's famous character portrayed—with music once or twice—by Paul Robeson. Also "Lady for a Day," with May Robson and Guy Kibbee. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

BOSTON—"Saturday's Millions." Theme of story is proof that finer features of college football are actually more real than mercenary interests. On stage Harold Stern's orchestra and Mitzi Mayfair. 10:20, 1:33, 4:46, 7:39, 10:32.

TREMONT — "Forgotten Men." Strong presentation of anti-war case, made up of official U. S. and German Signal Corps pictures of horrors of last war. Presented by Revere Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Same group of famous stars as guests surround the table at the beginning of the fourth week. 2:45, 8:45.

KEITH'S—"After Tonight." Constance Bennett and Gilbert Roland in romance dealing with Russian spy serving on the German frontier. The Crawfords at the organ. 10 a. m., 12:14, 2:40, 5:12, 7:44, 10:16.

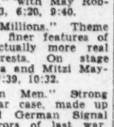
STATE—"Meet the Baron." Jack Pearl and Jimmy Durante with Zasu Pitts and Edna May Oliver. Good cast in poor brand of humor. Also Laurel and Hardy comedy. "Dirty Work." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN—Mae West on screen. "Little" Jack Little on stage. Fabien Sevitzky and orchestra in orchestra pit, playing "Tchaikovsky Impressions." 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:30, 8:05, 10:30.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open House Concert. Elena Barberi, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events



TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Forum arranged by John Reed Club. Subject—"Art and the Struggle Against Hunger, Fascism and War." 8.

"LITTLE LABRADOR BAZAAR"—Sir Wilfred Grenfell present at Grenfell Association exhibitions. In Arcade of Park Square Building. Closes at 10 tonight.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Ruth Culbertson, pianist, 2:45.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance, "Japanese Prints," Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture: "Our Central American Neighbors." 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—After lunch talk on "Football, a Recreation for Undergraduates," by Clarence P. Houston, football coach and director of Tufts College Athletic Association. 12:15.

Boston Situation Indicates Need Of General Clean-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

This large residue of uncollected taxes is widely interpreted as proof of excessive assessment of real and personal property.

Temporary borrowing has increased this year, although $9,300,000 has been received by the city in the form of grants and welfare loans.

Rise of Tax Rate

The tax rate has risen from $24.70 in 1923 to $35.50 in 1932. The $32.80 tax rate for 1933 is called in many quarters a fictitious reduction, since the $9,300,000 in grants and loans which permitted a lower tax rate this year must be repaid.

Boston's net debt has increased 30 per cent in five years.

Temporary borrowings have risen from $12,000,000 in 1929 to $35,000,000 in 1933, an item vividly depicting the difficulties in collecting taxes.

The Municipal Research Bureau recently prepared a per capita table of expenditures as of 1931 for the 13 cities with more than 500,000 persons in the United States. And Boston, with a $77.32 per capita expenditure, led all the rest. It led New York, which was nearest with $65.48. Chicago had a rating of $43.12.

One need not subscribe to the sophistry that cheap government is good government to infer from these figures that Boston has been needlessly extravagant in managing its finances.

And watchman, what of the future? Boston is far from out of the woods. It confronts increased welfare retirement costs for a period of years. The recovery program is raising the prices of supplies and materials for city services. Deferred maintenance costs must be read into future budgets. The city must plan to meet recurrent elevated deficits as well as retirement of public works borrowing. These factors largely annul any savings from decreased welfare expenditures.

Boston undoubtedly possesses many symptoms of real financial difficulty.

All the candidates have made promises of economy and honest government—that is to be expected. The problem confronting the voters is to appraise the candidates and select the one least encumbered with commitments to professional politicians or bosses.

Freedom From Bossism

Boston cannot successfully confront its difficulties unless it is disencumbered from "bossism." The boss is generally the middleman between favor seeking groups—city contractors, franchise seekers and land grabbers.

With the patronage he receives from these groups he builds up his machine. A boss candidate in all probability must mean the taxing of the city with favors for these groups, the still further encumbering of home owners with fees for favored contractors.

For all the benevolence of the political boss, let the voter ask this question:

"Why is a boss?"

The answer given by one commentator is because ignorance and avarice have met.

It should be simple for the electorate to disentangle the boss candidates from the independent ones and to vote accordingly.

The Good Government Association after a prolonged investigation has indorsed Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield and approved Judge Michael H. Sullivan and Senator Henry Parkman Jr. R. W. B.

Poland Awards $100,000 To W. Averell Harriman

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 31 (AP)—By presidential decree, $100,000 has been awarded to Mr. W. Averell Harriman of New York, as indemnification for Poland's failure to accept his plans for the electrification of western Poland.

Mr. Harriman started the plans in 1927 on the promise of the Ministry of Public Works to award him the concession, but in 1930 the Government turned the project down.

Hibben Leaves $28,422

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—Executors reported today Dr. John Grier Hibben, who was president of Princeton University, left an estate of $28,422, of which $23,000 was in bonds. The wife's estate was valued by the executors, the Princeton Bank & Trust Co., at $23,365.

Domino

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The Editor's Puzzle

165

"Being found almost on every lawn," said the teacher, "I am confident and quite sure that" the dandelion ~~it's common name by which it is often called~~ is one of ~~they, if not~~ the most ubiquitous plant of its kind ~~any where at all~~.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Arlene Jackson and	Five O'Clock	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	male chorus	Revue: popular	Phil Regan, songs.
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes.	Dance music	Hall Orchestra
6:00	State liquor report.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk	Buck Rogers
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Political talk	Bobby Benson
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Political talk	Betty Barthell
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Jerry and Mimi.	Political talk	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Popular program.	Myrt and Marge.	Reports; news
7:15	Default and Its Rem-	Political talk	Just Plain Bill	Fischer's Orchestra
7:30	edies, Mayor Curley.	Lum and Abner	Roosevelt series	Dance program
7:45	Dog Stories	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess".	Bette Brooks, songs
8:15	mystery drama	Crumit; orchestra	Singin' Sam	"Paste Diamonds."
8:30	Talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch.
8:45	"Trade and Mark"	his orchestra	Merry-Go-Round	Kate Smith's Music
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Political talk	Philadelphia Orch-
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Political talk	estra, Leopold
9:30	Barn dance program	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Political talk	Stokowski, con-
9:45	from Springfield	Voorhees's Orch.	Le Paradis Band	ducting. In
10:00	Billy Lossez and his	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	"America's Re-
10:15	orchestra	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch.	quest Program"
10:30	Tessie the Typist	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk.	Reports; news
10:45	NRA Labor Problems.	Robert Simmons.	Reports; news	Manhattan Bere-
11:00	Reports, sports	Forecasts; news	Hanny Weeks and	naders; popular.
11:15	News flashes	Meroff Orchestra	his orchestra	News Service
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Meyer Davis and	Jerry Freeman	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	and his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, presenting Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:33 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
10:15 WEEI, Young Artists Trio: piano, violin and cello.
10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
11:45 WEEI, Fields and Hall, songs and comedy.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, Orlando's Plaza Concert Ensemble.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," sketch with Arthur and Florence Lake.
2:30 WNAC, "Crime—Its Cause and Cure," James Bolan, New York police head.
2:45 WBZ, "Southern Symphonies," Theodore Hahn Jr. and his orchestra.
3:00 WEEI, Del Castillo's Album of Famous Composers.
3:00 WNAC, "British System of Radio Versus the American System."
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christian Kriens, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody: John Herrick, baritone; Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
7:30 WBZ, "Potash and Perlmutter," sketch, with "Abe and Mawruss."
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb, speaker; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:15 WAAB, Kate Smith and her Swanee Music.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedy team.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; string orchestra, William M. Daly, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Moran and Mack, "Two Black Crows."
10:00 WBZ, Shirley Howard and Ray Perkins, songs, patter, with orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
11:00 WAAB, "Salute to WBBM, Chicago"; soloists and orchestras.

Music

Chicago Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — The Boston Symphony Orchestra, which gave a concert here (Oct. 22) for the first time in several seasons, evoked not only considerable public interest, but remarkable public acclaim. The enthusiasm that called Dr. Koussevitzky many times to the stage at the conclusion of the program was more than well deserved. The orchestra disclosed those qualities of tonal brilliance and richness and of technical impeccability that belong only to organizations of the first class. Its performance of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" was an admirable feat of virtuosity, and the dramatic fervidity with which Sibelius's Second Symphony was interpreted was stirring to the ear. Excellent, too, was the velvety tone, and, where such a thing was needed, the delicacy set forth by the strings in Mozart's "Kleine Nacht Musik." It must be said, however, that Dr. Koussevitzky's program lacked sufficient elements of contrast. Both the ballet by Stravinsky and the symphony by Sibelius contain much that is tempestuous; and, as the former immediately preceded the latter, the general impression that was left was one of rather brassy exuberance.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra celebrated the centenary of the birth of Johannes Brahms by devoting its fourth concert (Oct. 26) entirely to that master's works. Brahms, if he could have been there to hear it, would undoubtedly have been happy in the beautiful fashion with which the orchestra and its conductor read his "Academic Festival" Overture and his Fourth Symphony. Mr. Stock has long been celebrated for the persuasive manner with which he interprets the music of a composer whose orchestral compositions, at least, offer comparatively little in the nature of color and effectiveness. It is saying much for his skill, and for the skill of his players, that, having selected Brahms's austerest symphony, they brought so much beauty and emotion from the whole. Possibly with a view to demonstrating that the characteristic feature of the Hamburg master's art was its rigorous self-repression, Mr. Stock included Brahms's D minor Concerto for piano, the solo part of which was performed by Mr. Egon Petri. That composition is difficult to play, and in its frequent aridity, not particularly easy to listen to. Mr. Petri scarcely found himself sympathetic to the music, for his presentation of it was somewhat perfunctory, and, on occasions, not altogether technically clear. F. B.

Packard Motor Net

DETROIT, Oct. 31—Packard Motor Car Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $622,786 after charges or 4 cents a share on 15,000,000 no-par shares, compared with $21,953 or less than 1 cent a share in the preceding quarter and net loss of $1,903,671 a year before.

Wiggin Admits Plan to Evade Income Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

tion while acting as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York and an official of the Chase Bank. Mr. McGarrah was president, at this time, of the Bank for International Settlements.

Not Everybody Won

It developed further that a number of officials of the Chase Bank and affiliates were heavily indebted to Mr. Wiggin's private investment companies. As of Dec. 31 last, for example, Mr. H. G. Freeman, director of the Chase Securities Corporation, owed the Shermar Company $163,000; Mr. J. C. Anderson, a vice-president, $73,000; Mr. Murray W. Dodge of Chase Securities, $300,000; Mr. William P. Holly, vice-president and cashier of the Chase Bank, $131,000, and so on.

Mr. Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the board of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, and a director of the Chase Bank, owed Shermar $724,000 last Dec. 31, it was disclosed. This is the same individual who was shown in earlier testimony to have an "under-collateralized" loan from the Chase Bank of $3,000,000, Mr. Wiggin said.

Mr. Pecora also brought out that Wiggin himself formerly was a director of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, and at one time got $20,000 a year from Mr. Dahl's company, frequently participated in stock market pools in which the Chase Bank's own affiliate, Chase Securities Corporation, took part.

This cooperation, however, was not successful in the long run and a net loss of $5,139,000 resulted, Mr. Wiggin said.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate Banking Committee, announced today that members of his staff would reach Detroit during the day to begin an inquiry into the closed banks in that city.

Two representatives of the committee were sent to Detroit, Mr. Pecora said. After a preliminary inquiry they will go to Cleveland for a similar investigation.

Austrian Socialists Defend Constitution

VIENNA, Oct. 31 (AP)—A secretly circulated Socialist newspaper, Die Stimme, today warned President Miklas that he cannot evade personal responsibility for the collapse of constitutional government.

The newspaper pointed to the fact that the Constitution clearly commands the President to call an autumn session of Parliament before Oct. 21.

The paper reminded the rank and file of the Socialists that they are not to wait for mass actions or specific instructions from their leaders, but to "show initiative." There are "hundreds of ways" of showing that the working class resents a violation of the fundamental rights of the people, the newspaper continues.

President Miklas recently issued a statement saying he was unable to call the autumn session of Parliament because the spring session technically still was unadjourned. The Supreme Court, however, has ruled that Parliament adjourned.

Noonday throngs in Vienna got another surprise today when National Socialists hoisted a swastika flag to the pinnacle of the City Hall tower.

Great Army of Autumn Leaves Seen In Colorful Drills in Boston Fenway

Out in Boston's Fenway an army of leaves is mobilizing.

Like stalwart troopers, they are collecting for their annual autumn encampment, each bearing the individual colors of its own regiment.

In spurts and splashes they dash across the roadways according to the whims of the winds. Or they gather in great groups beneath the friendly trees as though discussing old times or the rigors of approaching winter.

Suddenly one group at a single command leaps into the air and descending charges oncoming motorcars with the reckless abandon of pedestrians. Maybe it is all a part of their training or perhaps just a bit of fun.

Strangely enough, there is nothing coherent in the activities of this soldiery of leaves. What they do seems to be in accordance with individual taste rather than command. Otherwise, why should one find a faded oak leaf unembarrassed amid a flutter of friendly maples. Or why should some flop while others spin, some skim as others leap?

And why should the regiments commingle in one grand motley of color?

Some of them are twins, having forgotten to separate before the autumnal drop in the leaf market. It's too late now. Not even the strongest gust of wind can separate such boon companions.

Every day adds more to their ranks. The groups grow larger, the charges more blinding. But there are many prospective recruits still clinging to the branches above as though loath to quit the shelter of parental bowers.

Yet they tremble with the ultimate certainty of being caught in the draft.

But someone said today that men with rakes and huge shovels had carted a load of these soldiers away. And if anyone with any imagination at all should stroll through the Fenway of an evening, he might hear a chorus of leaves singing "It's the Last Round-up, Git Along Little Leafie, Git Along."

Bicycles Are Vehicles, Connecticut Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31—"A bicycle is a vehicle and must be handled to conform to traffic laws affecting vehicles in general." So said Mr. Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner of Connecticut, in discussing the increasing use of bicycles and their importance as a factor in highway safety measures.

"Riders who do not choose to ride carefully," Mr. Connor declared, "can and should be charged with reckless driving." These comments were made by the Commissioner as a result of the many mishaps between bicycle riders and motorcars on the Connecticut highways during the past nine months.

'Uncle Tom's Cabin' Play Canceled by Texas Club

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 31 (AP)—The dramatic club of Rice Institute will not stage "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Houston Little Theater on Nov. 27 and 28, it has been decided by the heads of the club.

Vigorous protests voiced by the United Daughters of the Confederacy were responsible for the decision not to stage the old melodrama, Mrs. W. W. Turner of Webster, state president of the U. D. C., protested against staging of a play so "insulting" and "unfair" to the South.

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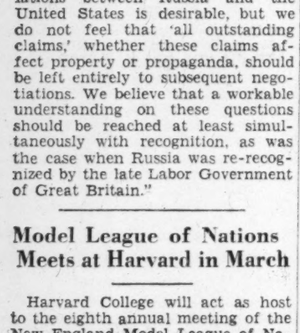

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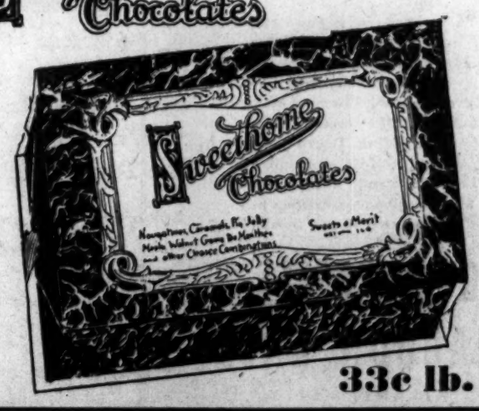

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Home Building and Gardening

Questions About Roses

They Are Easily Grown If One Knows a Few Rules

By KENNETH STALCUP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE drought of 1930 the rose showed its ability to perform under exceedingly trying conditions so well as to amaze rosarians and overshadow many plants which before then were thought to be at home under such conditions. Roses are easily grown, yet it is necessary to understand a few rules for their cultivation in order to produce the best results. Some of these rules are given in the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the qualifications for good rose plants?

They should be plump, well-matured, outdoor-grown plants, preferably budded on one of the understocks now available—Japanese multiflora does well. Own-root plants are not usually strong enough for the duty, and the junked plants that have been discarded from greenhouses because they are worn out are seldom satisfactory for the purpose. Use good, honest plants, not discards or seconds.

2. How close should roses be planted?

Fifteen inches is not too close. Planting roses closely tends to shade the ground to advantage.

3. In what kind of soil do roses thrive the best?

Roses can be grown satisfactorily in average soil, though if you want blooms of the highest quality, it will pay you to provide soil particularly suitable. This means a clay loam, well drained, and prepared to a depth of at least a foot.

4. What fertilizers do roses require?

It is best to apply bone meal in the fall, a generous trowelful to each plant; blood and bone in the spring, a teaspoonful to each plant; dried manures either as liquid fertilizer the color of medium strong tea, or as a mulch before the later use of peat moss; and the truckers' and other prepared fertilizers by the tablespoonful to each vigorous plant; the manure and prepared plant foods several times during the blooming season.

5. How should roses be pruned?

If you want flowers in abundance for the garden it is best to be somewhat negligent in the matter of pruning. Weak wood and dead wood must always be removed. For more perfect bloom, pruning should be more severe. However, if growth is kept alive throughout the season, removal of the fading flowers should usually suffice.

6. Should roses be grown among other plants or by themselves?

Roses are best grown by themselves rather than among other plants.

7. Is it necessary to spend much time in rose cultivation?

Cultivate to conserve moisture and to keep down robber weeds. But cultivation may be entirely obviated (except in early spring) by a liberal top dressing of the soil by granulated peat moss to a depth of two or three inches. This not only conserves moisture but keeps down weed growth, and when worked into the soil each spring adds to the soil heat-taking qualities, making for an earlier and more vigorous growth and bloom.

8. Is it permissible to plant roses close to brick walls?

Roses do not like to be planted close to brick walls because it brings the bloom prematurely forward to be killed by late frosts, and the plants suffer from the reflected heat from the bricks.

9. Must roses be protected from any particular disease?

Black-spot is the worst disease. It is very difficult to cure, but it can be prevented. Begin to dust or spray as soon in the spring as the young foliage gets to be the size of a penny. The spray must get on before each rain, so as to be ready to kill the black-spot spores that need the moisture to dig their way into the leaves.

10. What is a good spray or dust to use?

Bordeaux mixture is all right at first, but toward bud time it seems to spot too much. The dust I like best is called the Massey Dust. It is 9 parts dusting sulphur and one part powdered lead arsenate. Mixed at home, or bought ready mixed of the seedsman, this dust is blown on the foliage by a gun such as is used for insect powder, so that it reaches under the leaves as well as over them. One part tobacco dust in this mixture takes care of the plant lice. It is not the quantity but complete coverage that counts for either spray or dust.

11. Do roses thrive best in sun or shade?

Sun is needed for the happy existence of all roses. A light shade such as is produced by a low broad fence to protect the plants from burning afternoon suns; or the similar shade from buildings or trees far enough away to allow free circulation of air and no encroachment from tree roots, sometimes adds to the beauty of the blooms by preserving the color and form for a longer period.

12. Are there any roses suited for a rough spot in my garden?

Rough spots in gardens can be beautified by the use of such wild forms as wichuraiana, a fine white trailer; setigera, pink Prairie Rose, trailing or climbing; xanthina, a double yellow, bush type; and nitida, a deep pink dwarf bush type.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shutters Are an Important Detail of a House. Above Are Six Types for Different Style Houses. Upper Row: Left—Shutter Often Seen on Old Georgian Houses. Center—Characteristic of Window Treatment in Popular Scandinavian Architecture. Right—Simply Made Shutters Often Used on Farmhouses Where Early American Effect Is Desired. Lower Row: Left—Solid Shutter Also Used on Old Georgian Houses. Center—Use With Floor Length Windows. Right—For a Spanish or California Style House

Dressing Up Your Windows

There Are Shutters for Every Type of House

By ALLAN W. SMITH

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever realized how important shutters are to the exterior appearance of your house, and how much they add interest and character to it? If you are planning to build a new house or to remodel an old one you will find this point worth considering. The accompanying illustrations show a number of different types of shutters from which you can select the proper ones for your house.

The first illustration shows a type of shutter suitable for use on old Georgian style houses. In this case it is painted dark in order to show to better advantage against the white wood of its background. The panels, also, are different, in that, instead of being solid, they are closed with thin, horizontal strips, fixed in place either rigidly, or in such a way that they can be opened or closed by moving a narrow central strip. This type of shutter, sometimes called a "blind," has the advantage that its strips can be opened to give a circulation of air through the room, while it is closed against the sun.

The second illustration shows a rather unusual type of shutter which has been included here principally because it is characteristic of the window treatment in the increasingly popular Scandinavian type of residential architecture. Notice that the shutters are quite simple in design and are divided into equal panels, each panel corresponding to the pane of glass opposite it. This is a type of shutter and window treatment which should not be overlooked if you are building a house which is definitely modern in character, but which departs not entirely from the general tradition.

The third illustration shows a type of shutter which will probably interest anyone who is looking for a way to fix up his house and save money by doing the work himself. These shutters are simple enough to be made at home, being, like the Spanish ones, little more than three vertical boards held together by horizontal battens. Shutters of this extreme simplicity are often used on farmhouses where an early American effect is desired.

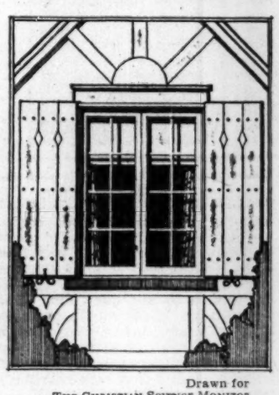
The fourth illustration shows a typical type of solid shutter, painted white and used against a stone background. This type is seen quite often on old Georgian houses, and is especially appropriate for any well-built city or country residence. It is a three-paneled type and secures its effect principally through the well-balanced proportions of its paneling.

With Floor-Length Windows

The fifth illustration shows an important use of shutters, without some consideration of which no study of them would be complete—this is their use with floor-length windows. No feature can add more dignity to the front of a house than these tall windows with shutters reaching to the ground; nor, on the other hand, can any feature be found to give a more intimate character to the garden side of a house than these same tall windows and shutters which enable one to go directly from the living room to the terrace or lawn.

If you are planning to build a house in the Spanish or Californian style, the sixth illustration shows a type of shutter which will fit it exactly. Notice the simplicity of its construction, each shutter being nothing more than three vertical strips of lumber held together by horizontal battens. Shutters of this type can either be painted some bright shade to harmonize with the colorful effect of the house, or they can be stained and left to weather.

The seventh illustration shows a type of shutter which is quite appropriate for small houses when an intimate or "cottage" effect is desired. Notice that each shutter is of the two-paneled type, the lower panel having horizontal strips like a blind, and the upper one having a cut-out pattern of a flower and flower pot.



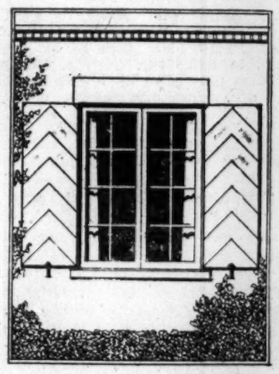
Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Suitable for Houses of English Cotswold Variety

For Smaller Cottages

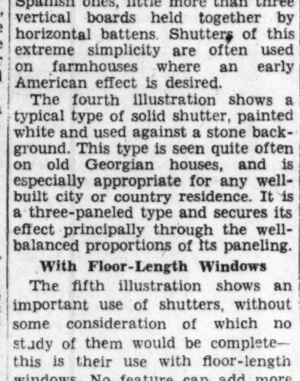
The eighth illustration shows a type of shutter suitable for houses of the English Cotswald variety; and although shutters are not always used with this type of residence, the smaller cottages and modern adaptations often gain by having them. Notice the simplicity of their construction and the way in which the battens are on the back instead of on the front. The use of shutters of this type need not be confined entirely to houses of this variety, since they are equally appropriate for any small residence.

The ninth illustration shows a type of shutter suitable for a house of modern construction. Notice its extreme simplicity and the way in which the pieces have been assembled to form a "chevron" pattern without any construction showing.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Suitable for House of Modern Construction



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Appropriate for Small House When "Cottage" Effect Is Desired

Hobbies and Hints

Lived in Habitant Village

Newton Center, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I was very much interested in an article on habitant houses published on this page Oct. 3. We lived in one of these houses about 20 years ago in Cape Sante on the St. Lawrence, about 30 miles up river from Quebec. My husband was engineer on a dam there. Perhaps someone would be interested to hear about the stoves and heating arrangements of these old houses.

They were used for cooking and heating the whole first floor at the same time. Of course, they burn wood. In my experience we used a cord of wood a month, the thermometer registering 30 degrees below zero most of the time. They were shaped like an oblong box, two stories high, and wood went into the lower part at one end. I remember baking quite successfully in one. When you were not baking, the oven doors were left open and you boiled or fried over the two covers.

We had a large room and two small ones, which were all kept quite comfortable by the stove. There was no sink or other conveniences, and the outside pump was frozen, so my husband brought two pails of water a day from the house next door.

Some friends of ours had a clever arrangement in their house. The stove was set in the very center of the house and the thin wooden partitions of all three rooms met over the stove, so there was a portion of the stove in each room.

Living in one of these habitant villages was a most interesting experience. We were way up above the railway level, with a full view of the St. Lawrence. The picture that lingers the most vividly in memory is of brilliant sunshine, sparkling snow and perfect quiet broken only by the soft jingle-jingle of sleigh bells from all directions converging toward the big church just under the hill. No symphony was lovelier.

(Mrs.) M. W. B.

[It is interesting to hear from someone who can tell us about living in a habitant cottage. Thank you, Mrs. B.—And a word to the rest of you Hobby column readers: How about becoming Hobby column writers? We are low on letters.—Editor.]

A Four-Way Garden

Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Dear Friends:

We call our garden a four-way garden as it can be seen from the street, the drive, the path and our second floor balcony. It is divided into two strips, the drive on one side and a broken stone path in the center. We plan to have a shrub garden with tall ones in the center, and low growing ones supplemented by bright perennials and annuals on each of the three sides. The fourth side has a privet hedge which makes a fine background. We keep the hedge five feet high so our neighbor can enjoy the garden from her windows.

Our son, who lives next door and with whom we share the drive, has developed his back yard. He has planted a large apple tree in the center of the play yard for his children. This yard has a fence covered with English ivy which in this climate is green all winter.

Will someone please tell me the trouble with our laurel? Last year we planted a fine clump but it has not grown at all, and is just as we put it in. How do you get the seeds from laurel?

Six holly bushes have been grown from seeds sent us from North Carolina. How long do we have to wait for berries?

We enjoy the Garden Page.

(Mrs.) M. O. W.

How pleasant is the approach to a country home when the first welcome is a name and a fable hanging from a post or from a great tree whose shade is half on the road and half across the fence on the lawn! Such a plate, preferably cut in silhouette from a sheet of iron, identifies the estate and hints at family hobbies and traditions. It may confess a love of scotties; or a delight in sweet music and the pipes of Pan; or announce that these are old family acres where once upon a time the buggy and prancing steed held sway.

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Choosing Bulbs for Spring

And Planting Informal Drifts of Loveliness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE forethought of autumn bulb planting results in the glorious satisfaction of springtime. With respect to the bulbs as well as to the perennials, American taste is changing in the planting of flowers. The circular and square beds of red and yellow tulips are going. Marching rows of daffodils, bizarre ribbons, and clashing mixtures are yielding to freer and more naturalistic arrangements and more subtle combinations of colors and varieties.

The formal garden gives an opportunity for definite boundaries and accents by balanced specimen evergreens. Even with formality in design, we are demanding freer and more naturalistic arrangements.

The "light of spring"—those small bulbs generally used in semi-natural plantings, may also be used to brighten a more formal scheme. Ground covers of such perennials as Arabia, Iberis, Phlox subulata, Veronica rupestris, Arenaria, Thymus, and dwarf Sedums may be planted with snowdrops, glory-of-the-snow, grape-hyacinths, crocus and Scillas. The foliage of the declining bulbs will be quickly hidden by the perennials, and can then multiply and flourish without disturbance.

The greatest beauty of the various narcissus is brought only after they have been established for some time. Experience has proved that they are best planted in drifts at the rear of the border. In as much as they are the tall flowers of April, they are well planted among hollyhocks, Boltonia, and Asters, which require little cultivation. Better yet, place them under the shrubs, hedges and evergreens, where they may remain with less annoyance.

The gold-and-sulphur Empress Daffodil against the rich evergreen foliage of the inkberry (Ilex glabra) or under a golden shower of Bensoin, or spicebush, appears to advantage. There is something so fresh and perfect in combining the silvery daffodil foliage with the almost black leaves of the inkberry. Narcissus White Lady, and Heavenly Blue Grape-Hyacinth, and mists of forget-me-nots surrounding a garden pool form a chaste ensemble. Among masses of cream, orange, and yellow Munstead Primroses, the orange-scarlet cups of a Narcissus barri variety, such as Lucifer, make a lovely color harmony.

Tulips are more adaptable in gardens, due chiefly to the prevailing custom of setting them out every autumn. The practice of filling a perennial garden with many colors of tulips does not appeal to me as does a careful arrangement of fewer drifts of closely blended shades of the same related colors.

The form and hue of each perfect blossom silhouetted against dainty, swaying masses of Dicentra, Aquilegia, Thalictrum and Linum far excels heavy blocks of color. Drifts are long, narrow, and irregular bands of plants or bulbs, weaving and curving, at different lengths throughout a border. They give continuity, movement, and unity to the design if distributed properly. A beginning may be broad, tapering to a single line, or the drift may swell and recede in different points of its sweep. When blending colors, interplant a few bulbs of each variety at contiguous portions of the drifts. The blending of pale to intense shades of color is surpassingly beautiful by this method of planting overlapping drifts.

Crocuses are generally merely "spotted" on a flat lawn but lovelier in larger masses, as streams of striped white and lavenders flowering into deep purple. Yellows are better alone when naturalized.

Snowdrops should be planted in great numbers in a spot sunny at the time of their earliest bloom, yet shaded in midsummer. Among ground covers I have seen these little snowdrops blooming in February amid melting snows.

The little Scillas and Chionodoxas sparkle in the grass while fur coats are still cherished, and their possibilities are more varied than those of the omnipresent crocus for this season and purpose. The Scillas are the only bulbs which will thrive in a pine woods.

The later, taller Scillas, campanulata and especially nutans, form a perfect harmony of blues and grays in woods and particularly under beech trees.

A few tulips, notably Tulipa sylvestris and Tulipa kaufmanniana, may be successfully naturalized. Do not use hybrids for this purpose.

Myriads of tiny stars, bluets, appearing unexpectedly under an open woodland planting of narcissus and grape-hyacinth give a delightful suggestion usable in an acid soil, which the Houstonia (bluets) require and indicate. White pearls among shining green are Muscari botryoides alba among Vinca minor.

Why plant geometrical beds of red and yellow tulips when one can have such informal, rollicking drifts of loveliness.

K. S.

A Pretty Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A very pretty effect is gained in early spring by reserving a border or part of a border near the house for Heaths. Some of these begin to show color in January, which continues to deepen until April. Erica arborea, white; Australis, pink; carnea, a carpeting heath, deep pink; and C. hybrida, rather taller and paler; Vigans, both white and pink and Mediterranea, also pink and white, to name a few, make a mass of color when little else is out.

Some of the early white Brooms look well at the back of a bed. Euphorbia Wulfini, a spurge, is very Oriental looking with its tufts of green on long bare stems; its bean-like flowers of bright yellow green are very striking in April and might well be in the same border. The little wine-colored primrose Wanda will assist in making this border full of color.

Pods and Berries for Decoration

Warm, Bright Touches for Cold Winter Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Head Tide, Maine

THE cold blustering months of winter may be surrounded with cheerful flowers that remind one of the out-of-doors. Winter arrives officially according to the weatherman after Christmas and there are months before that date when autumn flowers chosen with "a stylish eye to their wearing ability" can be selected for the many darker days ahead.

These early autumn days you will find on a return to the beach, that bayberry is ready for indoor housing. These merry burred clusters robbed of their green leaves are little gems of beauty. They may be tastefully arranged in a colorful broad-mouthed pot by themselves and be used separately to emphasize harmony in an awkward corner. Or, blue-gray bayberries intermingled with the red orange of bittersweet in a holder of black, blue, green or silver is a combination that would give competition to any swirling crystal snow flake that was blowing around outside.

Bittersweet is the vine of cheerful berries that have a red orange center encircled by any orange yellow ruffle. It grows wild in extensive masses along country waysides and stone walls. The modern adaptation of this vine is to see string upon string hanging in prominent view in various roadside stands as one drives by. The strings may be had for a few pennies and the cost is well worth the pleasure they give. Placed in the home in the autumn they keep a fresh appearance.

The Chinese lantern plants or Physalis, have the same flame of colorful gayety as the bittersweet. The red-orange yellow hollow lantern pod with is transparent tissue sides, left alone without the broad covering leaves is sheer beauty. A mass of gorgeous color is in a group of loosely arranged orange pods used in a harmonizing jar. If placed on the floor so as to blend with flickering flames from the fireplace, it would have its own little nook in the pleasure of the afternoon visit.

Physalis interfused with the soft glints of the brown silver inflated seed circles of "Honesty" or "Moon Pennies," is charming. Both of these perennials keep a fresh appearance as long as their decoration is desired, and a bowl heaping to fullness in generous array may bring delight to one, or a few sprays of each balanced proportionately may give a brief Japanese touch that gladdens the heart.

Crimson red berries of the white alder bush may be found along most any country roadside after the autumn months set in. A small berry about the size of a green pea clustered on long sweepings of the limb of a tree. Growing uncultivated anyone may have them for the effort of hunting out their hiding place. The berries will keep alive without water and the true red is most attractive and usable for decoration around Christmas time. The size of the branch used should be in accordance with the proportions of the jar. The long sweeping black boughs with their tiny knobs of red placed in front of a mirror to cast back a reflection of magnificence will cause many a guest to inquire eagerly, "What are those!" And imagine the depth of their "Imagine" when you reply you picked them by the wayside for nothing.

And, because circumstances are always with us, there will always be a "Topsy." "Topsy" in the flower family may rightfully be a weed. But who is there that believes a full-blown milkweed pod is not a beautiful weed. It may not always have the best of setting and associations but taken from the place of unfortunate environment and placed in a suitable background, the milkweed asks no favors of consideration to her heredity.

The gray green pod with the hair lines of yellow is a structure of scenic beauty and wonderment in itself. Half uncurled, it shows mist of silvery lines centered with seeded brown heads. Some of the seeds hold fast in expectation that the wind will give freedom presently, while others, full grown, wait suspended for a waft of wind to carry them immediately on a merry voyage, the span of their dancing lives.

Milkweed pods do not blow about and make a twin brother to dust. They need not hold a thought of distasteful grimace. Pods selected with care so as not to obtain too opened and loose an array will stay solidly by themselves unmindful of drafts and various disturbing currents of air.

These beauties, cut long stemmed, and put into the large floor vases give an intimate appearance in a comfortable "chintzy" home. This flower grouping is particularly true in a New England setting where the arrangement of antique furniture is used but any of these fall flowers mentioned—a vivid gem of yellow orange or a somber pearl of sand-blue grays—will make the winter days seem more friendly in any home.

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Progress in Education

Teaching Music By Radio

Orchestras Trained in Rural Schools in Five States

By MARIAN WELLES HORNBERGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

RADIO in education has passed the experimental stage in the State of Michigan, where for three years music classes in violin, 'cello, band instruments and voice have been broadcast from the studios of the university. One music teacher, Prof. Joseph Maddy, has taught more than 20,000 school children in Michigan alone and even more than this in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee—anywhere within the wave length of WJR, Detroit—to play well enough to enjoy music. Out of this three-year experiment have come hundreds of high school and grade school orchestras and bands in the rural schools where before there had been no musical instruction of any kind unless the district was lucky enough to have a teacher who was talented in that direction. There are also community choruses composed of both adults and children. And all of this profitable activity has grown from the vision of one man who believed that music could be taught successfully over the radio.

State Superintendent of Schools Paul F. Voelker sent this letter to all of the school commissioners and superintendents in Michigan this fall:

> In these days of reduced budgets, involving many curtailments of educational activities, I feel that you should welcome the opportunity offered by the extension division of the University of Michigan in the teaching of instrumental and vocal music by means of the radio.
>
> The judicious use of radio may be the answer to some of the serious instructional problems confronting educators today. The success of the experiments conducted by the University of Michigan in the teaching of music by radio has proved beyond a doubt that this type of instruction can be successfully given. During the last three years more than 20,000 children in Michigan received their first musical training in this manner. Reports from all quarters in which these experiments were tried indicate that the instruction was enthusiastically received and that remarkable progress was made.
>
> It is quite possible that radio courses in other subjects may be organized in the near future.

Experimental Stage Over

It should be stated that these first three years were undertaken in the spirit of experiment under a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. But that period is over; this year the university is including the lessons as a part of its Extension program and next year, Prof. Maddy's courses will go over a national hook-up, thus being available all over the United States. Characteristic of the prophet who was just a familiar figure at home, the radio classes have received more national than state publicity, and requests have come from all over the country for the programs.

The tremendous economy of radio teaching is immediately apparent when you realize that one man taught 20,000 pupils in one year. Furthermore Professor Maddy with years of public school music to his credit, with the summer music camp at Interlaken in his experience (he is the founder of this project), is a much better teacher than any small town or rural school could afford.

Combined With Visits

The depression, with its budget cuts, was probably responsible for the adoption of the radio classes by large numbers of schools. But that alone would not account for the success which they have achieved. Professor Maddy's personality, his dynamic energy and his interest have added another success factor. Not only does he give the lessons, but he travels all around the state even to the upper peninsula, visiting each organized class personally about once a month. This takes three days out of every week for him and he visits an average of 10 classes a day!

Still another reason for the success of Michigan's venture is that the basic principles underlying radio teaching are the same as those behind every modern educational innovation. The pupil's progress depends entirely on himself and his interest. There is no compulsion from a teacher, and little from the parents. As the lessons come to them entirely free except for the 15 cents which they invest in an instruction booklet, the parents are not so domineering about practice as they are when they are paying out a dollar a two a week for lessons.

Modern education from the kindergarten up stresses student interest. Twenty thousand students have been interested enough to learn to play some musical instrument well enough to belong to an orchestra or band! And they will be much more prepared to study in the right way, that of improving their own minds rather than getting grades, when they get to high school and college, than students who have never done anything on their own.

Looking In on a Class

The best way to appreciate the success of radio teaching is to visit the studio and one of the classes and see exactly what happens. Then having witnessed the method for the teaching of music, it will be simple to apply this method to other subjects which can also be taught on the air.

Let us look in on a class first—one of those in the Little Red School House where there never has been instruction in music before. It is Monday morning and the children have walked to school carrying their lunch boxes and their musical instruments. Considering the distances that some of them come, that in itself is a mark of devotion to the muse. At nine o'clock the school room is transformed into a rehearsal hall. All the horns, bassoons, trumpets, saxaphones and other band instruments come out, are carefully tuned and made ready for practice. The children are excited; some of them start to whisper and giggle, but the teacher quiets them so that by 9:15, when the broadcast starts she turns the dial of the radio in the front of a quiet room.

Professor Maddy greets his class. He explains that learning to play a band instrument is one of the easiest things in the world. All you do is learn to make a tone: that is just blowing a sustained note; then you learn to play a tune by arranging your fingers in different positions; then you practice a great many tunes until you are a fine player. He is so encouraging and makes it sound so easy that half of the boys and girls in the room feel that they can play already—they have confidence in themselves.

Matching Tones

Then he has them match tones with a demonstrator in the studio. All the children match the tones with their own particular instrument. In the first lesson they learn five tones—do, re, mi, fa, sol. After matching these five tones, Professor Maddy teaches them to hum a simple little tune composed of these five tones—then they play the tune on their instruments. See how fascinating it is—playing a tune in the first lesson! No wonder that the children are sorry when the half-hour of broadcasting comes to an end. Not only have they enjoyed themselves, learned to play a tune, but Johnny, who was holding his bass horn so awkwardly that he looked like a contortionist, was corrected as if by magic, not by the teacher in the room, but by Professor Maddy in Ann Arbor!

That is a lesson in band instruments in the Little Red School House. Here is what the broadcasting studio looks like. There is a large room divided in the middle by a glass partition. On one side of the glass partition is Professor Maddy and the microphone, with several university students, who demonstrate correct tones and tunes for him. On the other side is a class of school children, with their instruments, ready to begin a lesson. Their backs are to the teacher, for they are getting their instructions from a receiving set. In this way, Professor Maddy can see exactly how his instructions are going over. He often interrupts the lesson to correct mistakes the pupils in the studio class are making, because he can watch them through the glass. That is how Johnny in the Little Red School House happened to be corrected; Freddy in the studio was making the same mistake!

Parents Listen Too

The class in the broadcasting station changes from week to week for it is composed of the best pupils in several schools in a county. Professor Maddy selects them on his personal visits, and a great honor it is to go to Ann Arbor to broadcast. All the people at home listen in. But the people at home listen in anyway—that is another virtue of the radio method in music. Children often misunderstand the instructions of their teachers. While they take their lessons in school, they practice at home—and there is mother, who listened to the directions for playing a flute while she washed the breakfast dishes, ready to set her young son aright. There is, thus, a check on the pupils which the private music teacher seldom has. It is tremendously valuable. Any psychologist will tell you how much harder it is to un-learn something than to learn it.

Michigan's experiment has proved itself. But as any innovation it has lived through many phases. The beginning is always the hardest. Here they were fortunate to have Mr. Maddy, for nothing was even a problem to him. Children in the rural districts didn't have instruments—well, borrow them. He took a census of the communities so troubled and found that nearly every home had something either stored away or broken. He secured the loan of these instruments, taught the children to repair them, and saw to it that every child who wanted to play had something if only a ukelele. His orchestras use every kind of instrument. But that was in the early days.

For Fifty Chickens

There was one school in Aranac County, near Saginaw, where there was no piano, and no amount of figuring could crowd a piano into the year's budget. There was no rich uncle to give one, but the people were undaunted. They went to a music dealer in Saginaw and bartered for one. The result was that they got a secondhand piano and the music dealer got 50 chickens, one from each of the children. Aranac County, by the way, is a district to be proud of. Three years ago, there were 12 schools only one of which had any provision for music. Now they al' have radio classes, there is a county orchestra, a band and a choral society! All in one county. The civic influence of the radio classes which are available for the whole family, and the whole community is greater than that of the private teacher.

Not that we would eliminate the music teacher—oh my no! We are merely trying to estimate the virtues of the radio method. One community in Michigan developed such large classes that they couldn't hear the broadcasts. There was so much interest that the school offered a regular music curriculum and attracted so many tuition-paying pupils that their income was increased enough to hire a teacher!

Worth Hearing About

In fact the whole story of Michigan's experiment is filled with successes. Not all of them confined to the schools. There was one old lady in her eighties who had always wanted to study violin. She gave one to her grandson hoping that he would fulfill her own thwarted desires. Grandson proved to be a little football player and discarded the violin. When the radio course was offered, grandma got it out and taught herself to play! She has probably received more pleasure from the experience than anything she has done in 50 years!

A business man in Detroit, a bit bashful of his desire to play a fiddle, was self-conscious about enrolling in a beginning course along with his own children and those of his neighbors. Now he keeps his violin in his office and turns on his radio every Monday morning for a lesson. He, too, is making rapid progress and enriching his capacity for living. Fortunately he has a private office and need have no audience until he is accomplished enough to play as he wants to.

Radio has definitely proved itself adaptable to the teaching of music, and Michigan's state superintendent of schools has hinted at other courses to be offered through the same medium. History, English literature, civics, history of art, and any number of academic subjects could be taught this way with supplementary readings. Already in Michigan there have been weekly lectures on special subjects which have been used to complement the daily teacher. In fact, the field seems unlimited. And we must remember that, while these courses will be planned for schools, anyone can listen in and profit by them. How much more vital they are than the printed correspondence course that the ambitious clerk pursues in his spare moments!

When You Write

to schools advertised on this page please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

Courtesy of Extension Dept., University of Michigan, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Extension Teaching Sponsored by University of Michigan. Above—A Band Class in the Broadcasting Studio. Center—A Class in Violin Seen Through the Glass Partition of the Studio. Below—Left, A Band From One of Michigan's Grade Schools Visits the Studio. These and All the Other Children Here Pictured Have Been Taught by Radio to Play Their Instruments. Right—The Teacher Himself, Prof. Joseph Maddy, Who in the Past Two Years Has Taught by Radio 20,000 Children to Play Instruments. Professor Maddy Is Also Known for His Work at the Music Camp at Interlaken

'Straight Language'

A Method of Teaching the Deaf to Converse Naturally

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington

VIEWING the deaf child, not as hopelessly stupid, but as one who needs to be awakened by the right processes, Miss Edith Fitzgerald, principal of the Virginia School for the Deaf at Staunton, Va., has devised a system of "straight language" which is being rapidly adopted in many parts of the country to raise the handicapped child to a plane from which he can progress normally.

Miss Fitzgerald has been too busy working on and spreading her system to do much talking about her achievements. Her interview here was the first she has granted.

It is not for the person who has lost his hearing that Miss Fitzgerald invented her system, but for him who has never heard. She herself has been deaf from infancy. Yet through the means of lip reading and study of word formations by the mouth, she has reached the point where she can carry on a conversation with anyone and can travel all over the country by herself, staying at hotels and meeting all sorts of people. When in Washington she had just returned from an international conference on the education of the deaf at Trenton, N. J., where she gave daily demonstrations of her method in addition to addressing the general assembly.

"Straight language," as Miss Fitzgerald terms the teaching method she has invented, is a system by which the eye of the deaf child receives a pattern of language structure similar to that which the hearing child receives through the ear. So logical and simple is it that the inventor has been urged to turn to the hearing side of the teaching profession and adapt her method to teaching hearing children grammar, and foreigners English.

Understands Their Problems

But Miss Fitzgerald is especially fitted to teach the deaf because she has first-hand knowledge of their problems and a real sympathy for their difficulties. Her own experiences enable her to appreciate the tremendous loss that comes from not being able to hear the human voice. She has devoted many years to the service of those who are handicapped in the same manner she was, and has proved to many of them that they are capable of learning to speak and and understand the speech of others.

Left an orphan when still a baby in Memphis, Tenn., Miss Fitzgerald was taken to Quincy, Ill., by relatives. As her lack of hearing became apparent they were patient with her and at the age of seven she had become an expert lip reader, though she still had difficulty in speaking. She recalls how people used to cross the street when they saw her approaching so they would not have to talk to her and how, when she asked for "vinegar" at a store one day, the storekeeper thought she wanted "beer."

Often she was laughed at because she misused words which the English language says must be employed in a certain way without rhyme or reason. Her cousins derided her one day when she called a "yellow" cat "tan," yet a dress material of the same shade would be "tan," she argued. She had to think things out for herself, as any deaf child does, and inasmuch as language isn't always logical, she made some queer mistakes. Her own difficulties aided her in understanding the problems of other deaf persons.

Self-Corrective

The "straight languago" system, which is being received with great enthusiasm among teachers of the deaf, is divided into two parts—a "method" and a "key." It puts into the teacher's hands systematic plans for the natural development of the deaf child's language. One of the most important phases of the method employed is its self-corrective side and consequent development of initiative, judgment and independence for the child. It steers the child away from mere memorized language to that which he really understands.

The system provides a key which furnishes a sentence pattern for the English language, so not being able to tell whether a sentence sounds right, the child knows when it looks right. The key gives him a means of determining what is wrong. It provides a new way of diagramming sentences, leading to grammar visualized.

The first thing the child learns are the "who" and "what" words. Next, attention is centered on the verb. The preliminary key consists of three columns only and the child is first drilled in the verb "see." The person who does the seeing goes in the first column, the verb in the second and the direct object in the third.

The child is likely to say, "I like apples," before he says, "I like to swim." When he learns to say the second, he realizes that "apples" and "to swim" occupy the same place in the pattern of language. Both are the object of the verb. Thus he learns to sense the place of words in a sentence without learning at first that they have such names as "subject," "object," etc.

As his language grows, the child adds "when," "where" and "how long" words and the game goes on with each put into its proper column. The child feels the thought back of the different key words and this understanding enables him to follow the key as a pattern for any sentence. Should he think of saying, "I went with Mrs. Woodward home yesterday afternoon," a glance at the key would give him the proper order which his hearing brother would know from hearing others say it, "I went home with Mrs. Woodward yesterday afternoon."

A hearing child would never think of saying, "He gave me it." The deaf child must learn through his eye not to make this mistake. He is shown that when the direct object is a pronoun, the indirect object must be a phrase. This is learned long before the teacher could possibly make the child understand the why or wherefore in grammatical terms.

Transition to Grammatical Terms

"As the work with the key progresses, the children sense the difference between phrases and clauses, between participles and gerunds, and between complex and compound statements," Miss Fitzgerald says. "Gradually they sense modifiers and the modified, the different parts of the statement and the relation of the parts to each other. All this is sensed and gradually there is a transition to grammatical terms."

When it comes to questions, the understanding of the thoughts back of the key words aids materially. A child soon realizes that what he wants to know is most likely involved in one of these key words and he begins his question with the word which is key to his thought. A little practice in pointing to the key gives him the order for the rest of his question and the form practically takes care of itself.

Miss Fitzgerald has demonstrated her system before teachers in many parts of the country. She has been at the Clarke School for the Deaf in Massachusetts, at Johns Hopkins University, Milwaukee State Teachers' College and at the Southern Branch of the University of California. This fall she is spending two weeks lecturing at Trenton at the New Jersey School for the Deaf and expects to go to the Georgia School for the Deaf to teach this coming winter.

MARY HORNADAY.

During the years while rearing four children in our home, animal pets have been a very substantial addition to their curriculum, a very kind and softening influence to their plastic state of thought. Animals are native to kindness and humility, and children coming into constant contact with them cannot fail to become imbued with these all-desirable character-building qualities. Where can one more quickly learn a lesson in genuine gratitude than by observing the look in a yellow dog's eye, and the "exuberant waging" of his tail—be it ever so short—when he is kindly spoken to and patted on the head? Be kind to animals, they may save a life or a home.

H. J. R.

Training for Journalism

You Can Give Yourself a Home Study Course

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I am in a sea of darkness and without funds. I want to go to college and I am hoping and praying that you may help me to find a way.

I am 19 years old, a graduate of ——high school, and now working in a factory on a girl's job which I have taken to earn money with which to buy clothing.

I want to study journalism or law. I was a three-letter man in high school and thought I could get an athletic scholarship but did not. Please write soon and tell me if I can work for my board and room and also if you have loan funds that will take care of my other expenses. Any other suggestions that will help me I shall be grateful for. I cannot go on without finding some way to realize my ambition. I understand that there is no tuition in state universities.

Hopefully yours,

Tom.

Dear Tom:

Why not begin the study of journalism right now in the hours while you are not employed? If you are entirely without funds this would seem advisable unless there is someone whom you know who can finance you for a time during your first year at college. This should in no way interfere with your efforts to obtain aid from some college.

State universities generally charge fees that amount to from $50 to $100 a year. An additional fee is charged out-of-state students. I suggest that you get in touch with the dean of men or the employment bureau of your own state university.

Few colleges now can assure new students employment in advance of registration, and few today offer athletic scholarships to freshmen. You may be delayed in realizing your present ambition. This should not discourage you provided you devote some time each day to self-improvement. Remember, Tom, that education comes from experience, observation, the overcoming of obstacles, and from all things that make for spiritual, mental, moral and physical growth. Home study is one way by which you can make progress toward your goal until you do find a way to go to college. Go to your public library, Tom! Find what books they have on journalism!

A good beginning book for high school graduates is "Newspaper Writing and Editing," Willard G. Bleyer, published by Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. It deals with News and News Values, the Reporter, News Gathering, News Writing, Sports and Society News, Copy Reading, etc. Another book for beginners is "Applied Writing by the Journalistic Method," Perley I. Reed, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York City. A text used in high school courses in journalism is Hyde's Journalistic Writing, D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Biographies of the lives and struggles of great journalists should be fascinating reading for your leisure hours. I am thinking of Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, Samuel Bowles, Edwin Lawrence Godkin, Charles A. Dana, William R. Nelson, Joseph Pulitzer, and of eminent living newspaper and magazine writers, editors, and publishers.

"The History of American Journalism," by Bleyer (Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston), will give you a knowledge of "the influences that have shaped the course of the press since its inception." It deals with the "main currents in the history of American journalism." If you like history you will certainly enjoy reading this volume.

Another book for the little college which you can establish for yourself in your own room and in your public library is "News Reporting," by Carl N. Warren, Harper & Brothers, New York City. The author is a reporter of experience and a lecturer in newspaper writing in a great school of journalism.

Since you are interested in law, Tom, why not read "The Law of Newspapers," Arthur and Crossman, published by the McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc., New York City. This is "a text and case book for use in schools of journalism and a desk book for newspaper workers." It is presented in language that a high school graduate can understand. It deals with the law of libel, both civil and criminal, with privileged publications, fair comment and criticism, the right of privacy, contempt of court, and other legal matters that a newspaper man should understand if he is to safeguard his employer from the legal hazards incident to newspaper publishing.

You need not remain in "a sea of darkness," Tom. You can gain happiness, either in college or out of college, by your own efforts to become something better than your present self, and especially by the continuous education of yourself by yourself. To read, to take notes, to observe, to write, to rewrite what you have writen, to make progress in the use of English in speaking and in writing, to make money a means to desirable ends rather than an end in itself, to seek to serve others rather than to gain power over others, to gain the lasting satisfaction that comes from doing your best in the place where you find yourself, to remain hopeful in the face of seeming difficulties and obstacles—these things, Tom, should help you in your conquest of happiness. Excuse me, Tom, if this seems like sermonizing! If you want to read more along this line, "The Conquest of Happiness," by Jules Payot, Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, will help you. So also will the essay, "Standard of Success," Brander Matthews, from which I quote in closing:

> Not what we have, but what we use;
> Not what we see, but what we choose—
> These are the things that mar or bless
> The sum of human happiness.

Write me again, Tom, and tell me about your progress in the realization of your ambition. I shall be glad to help you in any way I can.

Very sincerely,

HARRY E. STONE,

Dean of Men, The West Virginia University

Training Student Teachers

German Professor Uses "Objective" Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Freiburg (Breisgau)

OBJECTIVE methods in training student-teachers have been successfully practiced for the last 14 years by Prof. F. E. O. Schultze, professor of philosophy and education at the University of Königsberg.

Speaking generally, it is found that students show greater interest in studying the subjects which they intend to teach than in examining teaching methods, which, all too often, receive scant attention. Professor Schultze's method of training and developing in his students an interest in teaching differs from other methods in that he starts from practice instead of from theory. He begins by showing the student that each subject confronts the teacher with its own particular problem in teaching it. At the outset, therefore, a decision must be made as to the best method to follow in relation to a given subject. Necessarily, before the student is in a position to make this choice he must be acquainted with various teaching methods. The prospective teacher is thus obliged to examine teaching methods, which he is encouraged to analyze in order to form his own opinion upon their respective merits.

Four Steps

There are four distinct steps in Professor Schultze's method of training. First, the students attend a lesson given in a school. (A wide variety of schools are visited by the students during their term of training, including schools of art and agriculture.) Students are recommended to pay particular attention to what interests them in the lesson they attend and to note down points that puzzle them. At the conclusion of the lesson the students return to the university, where they record in detail one particular section of the lesson. For this purpose they usually work in pairs.

The second step takes place on a subsequent day when the students return to the school at an hour when the teacher who gave the lesson is free to attend a discussion on his lesson. This may take place after school hours or at any other time that is convenient, when a classroom or conference room is vacant. Professor Schulte is also present, and sometimes the warden of the school attends. The teacher begins by giving the students an outline of the aims of the school and explains his method in relation to them and to the subject taught, illustrating his points from his classroom experience. He also outlines his previous lesson and the one which is to follow. The students freely discuss the method and question the teacher about any point upon which they wish further information. Finally they analyze the lesson on the blackboard, arranging the main points under headings. Particular note is taken of the length of time devoted by the teacher to each portion of the lesson.

Discussion

The third step is a discussion, held in the university, on a topic bearing upon the general course set for the term, selected by the professor from the school lesson as explained by the teacher. The object of this discussion is to enable the students to clarify their thought as to the particular value of the school lesson and decide how nearly it approaches an ideal standard. For example, "practice" might be taken as the particular value of a lesson in mathematics given to a junior class in a primary school in which rules were explained to the children, who then were required to apply what they had been taught. In the case of a lesson in higher mathematics given to advanced pupils, the exercise of the reasoning faculties might be the thing of most value in the lesson. Schoolmasters frequently take part in the university discussions. At Königsberg, some years ago, a University and School Society was formed as a result. Since then other universities have followed suit.

The work on the school lesson is concluded with a lecture in which the professor examines the observations made during the week's work, showing them in relation to the general scheme of education and fixing their place in the system of this branch of work.

Professor Schultze's method of instruction has been found particularly effective in developing the educational as distinct from the teaching side of the work. It is especially fruitful in enlarging the student's experience and in stimulating original and creative work.

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The Home Forum

On a Normandy Tour

IT HAS long been my habit, when beset by difficulties, to escape for a day or two into the heart of Normandy. There are so many things to see, strange, evocative, historic, picturesque; and it does not in the least matter whether one has seen them before. They always present themselves fresh and durable. They are always familiar and remote. They are like an infinitely varied frieze, ancient yet ever new.

So out came the automobile—the "family bus"—and off we went from Vernon, whose motto is *Semper Viret* (Always Green) to follow the River Seine in its multitudinous windings until we came to the sea. Never do I approach the sea without repeating the simple yet wonderful lines of Spenser:

So to the sea we came. The sea? That is
A world of waters heaped up on high.

But we had a long way to go through woodland country and great plains, down into valleys and over hills, with meadows and orchards and wheat fields on either hand, stopping here and there to look at an old church built by men who lived a thousand years ago, or a ruined abbey from whence once spread European culture, lingering in little towns whose wooden houses with criss-cross beams stood with their feet in the river. It was impossible to leave out Rouen, though it was not really on our road. For Rouen, the capital of Normandy, is a veritable museum of Ogival and Renaissance architecture. Victor Hugo has described it as the City of a Hundred Spires. I have not counted them; it would be foolish to ask a poet to be a mathematician. Let it suffice that the impression which Rouen makes is that of an immense cluster of steeples rising high in the air—all of them overtopped by the immense towers of the Cathedral. Rouen is the Gothic Queen of France. It is in this respect unrivaled. I have been everywhere in France, and to many places in other countries, but nowhere have I discovered such a magnificent assemblage of venerable stones. Looking down from the heights there is a panorama of the curving river in a series of loops as it swells to the sea, and in the center this miraculous bouquet of arches, of flying buttresses, of gargoyles and of pinnacles, Rouen, more than any other city, is associated with the story of Joan of Arc.

To Honfleur we set our course—Honfleur which has been beloved of French and English painters for several generations. Almost am I tempted to say that Honfleur is my favorite resort in Normandy; but then I think of the Mont St.-Michel which stands up in incomparable splendor from the vast bay, and I think of a little unknown beach not far from the transatlantic port of Cherbourg, and I think of that region with its rocks and cascades which is called Swiss Normandy, and I think of a score of places which possess personal and historical interest for me. But, at any rate, Honfleur is filled with an old-time lure of the sea and a romance of far-off voyages. Across the great river-mouth is the flourishing port of Le Havre; but long before Le Havre rose to prosperity men set sail from Honfleur in quest of adventure and in quest of distant countries. Lying idle in one of its docks, there is to be seen a caravel which is the sister to that in which Christopher Columbus went on his momentous voyage; a dignified though quaint little craft come to rest at last in these quiet waters.

Here the houses grow like trees, spreading wider as they rise. Their upper stories project over the roadway precisely as they did when Champlain sailed for Canada and Captain Denis took possession of Newfoundland. Out beyond the stone sea wall tiny boats with sails of all colors were returning by the narrow channel between, the mudbanks and the fishermen, helped by their womenfolk, were bringing up their spoils. It is here that the *mascaret*—the strong equinoctial tide—rushes up the river, producing an enormous wave as it meets the rush of the Seine at Caudebec. Every year hundreds of excursionists come to stare at this extraordinary spectacle.

Everything speaks of the sea—even the principal church which is built entirely of wood and is like a vessel turned upside down. On the steep hill behind the town one can gaze over the whole coast line and far out across the English Channel. Honfleur is unspoiled; it has never become a fashionable resort. But as we drive along the littoral we reach seaside resorts which are known internationally and which contrast curiously with the old-world Honfleur. Here, for example, is Deauville which has become the playground of the rich of all Europe and of half America. I cannot dislike Deauville; it is extremely attractive; but, though it is Normandy, it is no longer Norman. It is altogether different from the fertile province which, for the most part, has remained unchanged in temper and in tempo since the great days of William the Conqueror. On these wide golden sands dotted with striped tents and colored parasols men and women the world over congregate to disport themselves and to bathe in the sunshine; and facing the sands are hotels and promenades and casinos and tennis courts and golf links and sumptuous villas in such profusion that we can hardly believe Alexandre Dumas when he tells us it was a tiny hamlet of fisherfolk in which was one humble auberge.

On the whole, we are glad to get to Dives, which is truly Norman—which is as it were a link between Normandy and England. For, it may be remembered, it was in the mouth of the Dives that William the Conqueror collected his fleet. Hilaire Belloc colorfully tells the tale of how in the forest of Normandy for many months men felled timber and brought it in creaking wagons to the slips of the Channel shore, "to Caudebec, and to Quillebœuf and to Honfleur, to the river that is below Caen, to all the places where men build ships upon the sea marge of the Normans." And after the sad Bretons and the pale Picards and the lowland men and the Normandy knights were assembled to watch the sea from the cliffs of the Caux country, they found a North East wind blowing strong upon the land. Until at last, William "bade them beat up the coast to the great and wide Bay of the Somme where stood his port of St.-Valéry half sheltered from the gale . . . And a warmer air came up from the South West like a piece of summer again. So that the tide making outward from the bay, all his hundreds of boats set sail, making a cloud together upon the sea, and all that night under the lighter breeze they ran for English land." You can still see the hostelry which is named after William the Conqueror.

Now we turn inland and are at Bayeux where, under the shadow of the Cathedral (whose towers I think are the finest in France), there is the famous tapestry of the Reine Mathilde which relates pictorially the whole story of that extraordinary expedition which was to change the history of England and of France too. And then again in Caen we were perpetually reminded that we were in the country of William. There are the two tremendous abbeys built by him and his wife, in the eleventh century. Caen, which is the capital of Lower Normandy, has been called the Norman Athens. Its architecture runs from Romanesque to Renaissance. It is the story in stone of a thousand years.

We turn toward home, passing on our way the ancient town of Lisieux, the place of pilgrimages, and many other spots which would tempt us to stay. But our time is running out, and we can only watch from the window the pleasant picture of pasture and corn land where men earn their living in the fields as they have continued to do, amid vicissitudes, for many centuries in this green province of Normandy.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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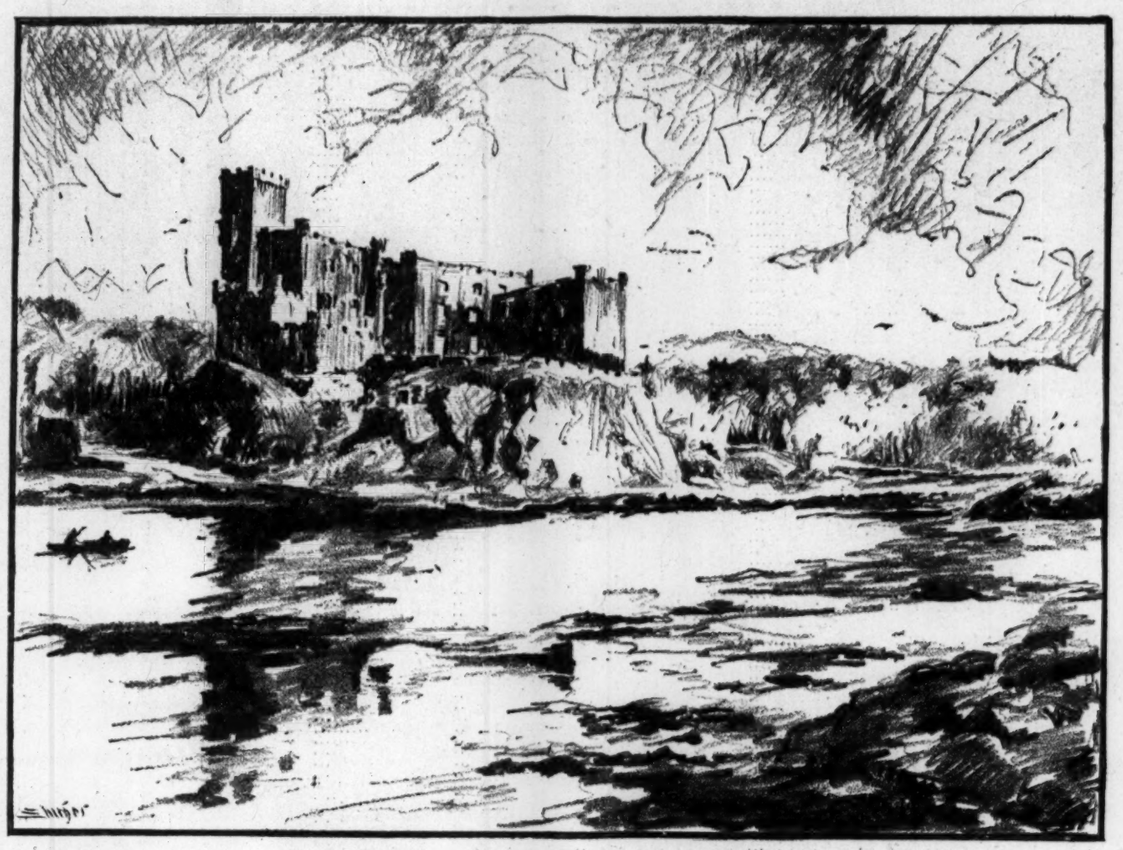

Dunvegan Castle, on the Isle of Skye, Scotland

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUNVEGAN CASTLE, on the Isle of Skye, dating, as it does, from the ninth century, is the oldest inhabited castle in Scotland. Here The Macleod of Macleod, twenty-seventh Chief in succession of his Clan, has his residence. The bold rock which forms the foundation of the castle rises straight from the loch. Turrets and towers tell of the days when it was a stronghold against the attacks of rival Clans. Within its walls, nine feet thick, relics of the past cast a spell of romance over every nook and corner. Dungeons still contain iron chains, which were used for prisoners in those days. Legends and historic facts are attached to the many objects that adorn walls and showcases. Beautifully worked drinking vessels and arms of Norse and old English make retain their splendor. A certain Crusader, member of the Clan, brought from the Orient the so-called "Fairy Flag" which, according to legend, insured victory to the Macleods whenever they took it with them into battle. A hairlock of Prince Charlie's, as well as a piece of the faithful Flora Macdonald's needlework, are among the treasures.

Letters of thanks for hospitality received by Dr. Samuel Johnson and by Sir Walter Scott, both carefully framed, hang on one of the walls. Hundreds of old, old documents, some of which are signed by Kings of Scotland, are stored in the manuscript room in the "fairy tower." Magnificent family portraits by Scotch masters, such as Raeburn, reproduce the noble features of the members of the Clan who resided in the ancestral hall. Here the bagpiper, personally attached to the Chief, still plays old tunes before meals and in the evening solemnly marches three times round the dining table, filling the room with the drones of the pipes, while dessert is being served to the assembled guests. He and his master, as well as visitors belonging to other Clans, don the Highland costume, tartan kilt and coat, sporran and silver buckled shoes.

The gray walls and rugged outlines of the Castle fit in well with the wild scenery, so full of the atmosphere depicted by "Ossian," when mists sweep down the high mountain peaks and over the deserted moors, the lochs and rivers where trout abound, the torrents that form cascades and waterfalls, the burns in the wooded parts. Yet how radiantly is all this grandeur displayed, when sunshine and the clear northern light play upon it.

No modern inventions have invaded this Island, that possesses no railways and only a few good motor roads. Portree, its main town, lies situated on the shores of a truly magnificent bay. The hamlets and small villages lie far and wide apart. Small holdings are dotted here and there, each with its huge stack of peat, the main fuel of the country. The poverty of soil renders agriculture difficult, hence fisher folk inhabit the shores of the fjords. They supplement their scanty income by a home industry, the weaving of tweeds by handlooms. These Highlanders are a sturdy race, still imbued with the feudal spirit of loyalty for their Chief, round whose forbears their forbears rallied in times of adventure and warfare; and whom nowadays they support politically, whilst he watches over their welfare and interests like a father for his family. Dunvegan is an old world place, in every respect, amidst the fast changing modern times.

The Nile

It flows through old, hushed Egypt and its sands,
Like some grave, mighty thought threading a dream;
And times and things, as in that vision, seem
Keeping along it their eternal stands,—
Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands
That roamed through the young world, the glory extreme
Of high Sesostris. . . .
Then comes a mightier silence, stern and strong,
As of a world left empty of its throng,
And the void weighs on us; and then we wake,
And hear the fruitful stream lapsing along
'Twixt villages, and think how we shall take
Our own calm journey on for human sake.

—LEIGH HUNT, Poems.

Moissonner

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE admirable petite histoire illustre l'esprit du vrai travail et la gratitude qui en est la mélodie. L'auteur montre que parmi trois frères, l'un parvint finalement au succès véritable et s'attira l'amour de son prochain; or c'était celui qui travaillait avec confiance, jour après jour, et reconnaissait que le devoir le plus simple est un achèvement. En d'autres termes, il était persuadé qu'un but louable donne de l'intérêt à n'importe quelle tâche. Lorsqu'il faisait ses plans, il disait, avant d'exécuter quelque humble dessein: "Voilà qui sera bon;" puis il se mettait à l'œuvre avec confiance et satisfaction. Croyant à la tangibilité du bien, il pouvait vaincre tout ce qui prétend retarder, frustrer ou amoindrir la moisson du bien.

C'est donc avec gratitude que nous pouvons récolter toutes les preuves du bien qui s'accomplit; nous pouvons savoir que chaque humble effort représente une valeur réelle. Pour tout le bien dont nous voyons les fruits, ne devrions-nous pas rendre grâce d'une manière pratique? Touchant la moisson et la reconnaissance, soit exprimée soit silencieuse, les questions vitales seront celles-ci: "A qui ou à quoi s'adressent mes remerciements? Suis-je satisfait de ma propre intelligence, de mes labeurs et de mon succès, ou bien suis-je heureux parce qu'ayant travaillé en harmonie consciente avec la puissance divine, j'ai pu constater que la loi du divin Principe agit dans mon existence et met en lumière le bien infini?"

Lorsque les Pèlerins célébrèrent pour la première fois dans leur nouvelle patrie la fête des moissons, ils sentirent la nécessité et le bonheur de reconnaitre que la source de tout bien est divine, non point humaine. Leurs humbles réjouissances présageaient l'institution du jour d'actions de grâces par lequel un peuple reconnait avec gratitude que "toute grâce excellente et tout don parfait viennent d'en haut et descendent du Père des lumières, en qui il n'y a aucune variation ni aucune ombre de changement." Les Pèlerins s'étaient fermement attachés à ces faits, quoique leur récolte, humainement parlant, fût loin d'être parfaite, et que leur fortune eût été le plus souvent variable sinon précaire. Cependant ils remercièrent l'Être suprême comme étant la source de tout le bien qu'ils avaient pu réaliser jusqu'à cette étape de leur pèlerinage.

La Science Chrétienne montre que si nous voulons saisir la perfection de la volonté divine, si nous voulons être sûrs que cette volonté s'exprime par le bien sans bornes et les ressources ininterrompues, il nous faut acquérir une compréhension plus nette de l'homme, de sa nature et de ses rapports avec le Principe du bien infini. Peut-être avons-nous reconnu théoriquement que Dieu est le suprême Dispensateur du bien; peut-être cherchons-nous à servir le bien et à en obtenir la récompense; mais si, malgré cela, nous nous croyons encore mentalement séparés de Dieu, source de toute richesse, nous comptons sur nos propres efforts humains, et ce sens est des plus variable. Un concept matériel de prospérité ou d'adversité semble influer sur les circonstances personnelles, leur enlever toute stabilité, et faire entrer dans l'expérience humaine ce qui cause des regrets ou même du ressentiment plutôt que des actions de grâces.

En Science Chrétienne, on ne croit pas que le bien vienne d'une personne, dépende d'efforts purement humains ou se manifeste par des possessions personnelles. L'unique Dieu, le bien, se démontre, c'est-à-dire est mis en lumière, par le bien que reflète l'homme. L'Entendement divin ne connait que la perfection: il exprime cette perfection par son idée, l'homme spirituel. A la page 331 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy explique que Dieu "est Principe divin, Amour, cause universelle, seul créateur, et il n'y a pas d'autre existence en soi. Il renferme tout, et Il est réfléchi par tout ce qui est réel et éternel, et par rien autre."

Comme image ou ressemblance de l'unique Entendement divin, l'homme exprime la sagesse, les ressources, la justice et l'abondance du divin Principe. Malgré le témoignage contraire des sens matériels, l'homme n'est jamais séparé de l'Entendement divin, source de son être véritable. Le Maître prouva que lorsque la matière prétend limiter ou appauvrir l'homme, ces prétentions n'ont aucun fondement. Aussi les annula-t-il en démontrant que l'homme est indissolublement uni à l'Entendement dont il est l'image. Combien nous devons être reconnaissants de pouvoir, par la compréhension de ces choses, dissiper nous aussi les illusions du penser matériel et reconnaitre notre individualité véritable, reflet du Principe vivant qui est trois en un, Vie, Vérité, Amour!

Nous éprouvons une grande joie lorsque nous pouvons vaincre chacune des prétentions selon lesquelles nous serions limités, affaiblis, aidés ou entravés par la matière. Combien sera doux notre chant quand nous lierons les gerbes de nos patients efforts avec la preuve certaine que le bien est spirituel, toujours présent, et que notre existence réelle se trouve dans le reflet de la nature divine!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, États-Unis.)

Italian Days

Safely ensconced for a stay in one of the delightful hotels of Riva, the traveller has the prospect of many happy hours. The day passes in a series of panoramic pictures.

At dawn the twitter of countless birds induces you to throw open your window and to look out upon the garden full of azaleas and orange-trees in bloom. The birds are calling and singing before the heat of the day. They, like the hotel guests, are travellers seeking perennial spring in their flights from zone to zone. Under the window the great waxen blossoms of the magnolia-trees are discernible in the half-light, and the wisteria blooms on the garden arbour. The mystery of the morning hour is abroad. There is a sighing of branches, for the north wind which blows through the night is still upon the lake, and a little boat is seen scudding before it, wing and wing, along the rocky wall beyond Ponale. Near by the water gives the appearance of being pale green, farther off it merges by degrees into a transitional green-blue, a peacock-blue which, farther off still, becomes any blue you like and every blue you can imagine, up to the final streak, which is distinctly ultramarine, intense and sharp, closing the argument.

By nine o'clock we are seated under the horse-chestnut-trees in the direction of the Ponale road, watching the life of the harbour.

The night wind has now entirely ceased, the lake looks glazed as far as the eye can reach. The sails of some pleasure-boats hang limp at their masts. Even the gentle atmosphere of Riva, however, cannot subdue the washerwomen on the quay, scrubbing frantically. . . .

We look up again. A pale blue line is stretching itself steadily in the direction of Torbole. Suddenly the line arrives in the harbour. The air freshens, and the washerwomen look up from their task. The ora is here, the delightful fair-weather guest of Riva and of the hot Sarca valley, expected punctually at ten in the morning or at two in the afternoon, according to the time of year. Presently the pale blue line has painted the whole lake a rich dark blue, and some sailboats, which have been counting on the ora to make port, are seen to turn the Ponale corner and advance quickly on the home run, bellying their sails. By and by the Desenzano steamboat also arrives, and with it a further contingent of travellers to rejoice in Riva. This change of wind seems as fixed as the law of the Medes and Persians. It acts on schedule time, and regulates both trade and pleasure jaunt. The people call the ora also simply the aria, and its opposite, the night wind, the vento. It is the ora which cools the hottest day and keeps green the luxuriant gardens of this warm region. The air, though laden with the scent of exotic flowers, is pure through the presence of the mountains.

As the day progresses and the ora freshens, the lake grows deeper and deeper in colour, until the wind reaches its maximum strength; then comes a beautiful change, a mistiness produced by the air from the warm plain of Lombardy passing over the cool lake. This precipitation both softens the harsh outlines of the cliffs and smooths the frowns on the mountain faces. Under this benign influence Monte Giumella gleams less forbiddingly, and the terrific slant of Monte Baldo becomes a gentle slope. From the hotel terrace the clouds are seen sailing onward in a vague manner, melting and reforming to no purpose. There is the swish of wavelets against the parapets and the rustle of the trees in the garden.

In the afternoon the crack of musketry suddenly resounds from over by Monte Brione and re-echoes through the surrounding mountains. A company of Austrian sharp-shooters are at their practice range. Later in the day there is the sound of the beating of the water with heavy oars, and two barges of custom-house guards dart out into the lake. The men row standing, but splash a good deal and the officer in charge shouts words of command. A few pleasure-boats are seen making the trip to the Ponale waterfall. A loud trumpet-call comes from the barracks at set of sun, and about this time the birds start up their evening twitter in the rose-bushes under the magnolia-trees. They seem to have much to say, and are eager to say it, but when daylight finally fades entirely and the moon stands directly over Monte Giumella, only the nightingales continue to speak and continue to pipe at regular intervals into the gleaming night.—From "The Italian Lakes," by W. D. MCCRACKAN. (Boston: L. C. Page.)

Before the Freeze

Now that October has brought winter near
And stripped the amber leaves from whining trees,
Pudd Jordan tinkers with his bob-sled gear
Back in the carriage-house, before the freeze.
The hay-filled barn is chinked and boarded tight,—
The livestock will be warm, from tail to tongue;
And Pudd can whistle as he pulls a bight
Of rope around his dusty, cobwebbed pung.

There have been times when he could show some speed
With that smart sleigh behind his Morgan colts.
And there were winters when he paid more heed
To building bob-sleds, measuring for bolts.
Come late October, you may see Pudd throw
A knowing eye to north'ard for the snow.

HENRY DAVIS NADIG.

Harvesting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BEAUTIFUL little story illustrates the spirit of true work and the quality of thankfulness that goes singing through it. In this story it is related that of three brothers the one who finally reached the most substantial success and won the love of his fellows was the one who worked trustingly, day by day, recognizing each simple step as an accomplishment. In other words, he worked with the conviction that the good purpose underlying it makes any task worth while. As he planned, he would say before carrying out each humble project, "And that will be something," and then trustingly, contentedly, would work for it. He believed in the somethingness of good, and so was able to overcome whatever sought to delay, defeat, or deplete the harvesting of good.

Thankfully, then, we may harvest each evidence of some good accomplished; we may know that each humble effort stands for something worthy. For all good that has come to fruition should not one give thanks in some practical way? The vital questions concerning harvesting and the feeling of thankfulness—expressed or inarticulate—are: To whom or what am I rendering thanks? Do I feel gratified that I myself have been so clever, industrious, and successful, or do I rejoice that, because I have been working in conscious accord with the divine power, I have perceived in my experience the law of divine Principle operating in this evidence of the unfoldment of infinite good?

At the first harvesting of the Pilgrims in the new country the need and blessing of acknowledging that the source of all good is divine and not human was recognized. Their humble harvesting foreshadowed a community thanksgiving to be instituted in recognition of and gratitude for the fact that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." The Pilgrims had held steadfastly to this, although, humanly speaking, the store gleaned was far from perfect and their fortunes were variable even hazardous, most of the time. Yet they gave thanks to the Supreme Being as the source of all the good they had thus far been able to realize during their pilgrimage.

Christian Science shows that in order that we may become aware and assured of the perfection of God's will and His power to express it in unstinted good and uninterrupted provision, we must gain a clearer understanding of man's nature and relationship to the Principle of infinite good. Theoretically, God may be acknowledged as the Supreme Giver of good, and effort may be made to serve good and so reap the reward of good; but if, notwithstanding this effort, one still believes himself mentally sundered from God, the source of all supply, he is then relying upon his own human sense of effort, which is indeed variable. A material concept of prosperity or adversity seems to veer his circumstances this way and that and to bring into his human experience that which causes regret, and perhaps resentment, rather than thanks.

In Christian Science, good is not accepted as coming from or being dependent upon mere human personal endeavor, nor as taking form in personal possession. The one God, good, is demonstrated, that is, brought to light, by the reflection of good in man. Divine Mind knows only perfection and expresses perfection through its idea, spiritual man. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 331), it is explained that God "is divine Principle, Love, the universal cause, the only creator, and there is no other self-existence. He is all-inclusive, and is reflected by all that is real and eternal and by nothing else."

Man, as the image or likeness of the one divine Mind, expresses the wisdom, resourcefulness, righteousness, and affluence of divine Principle. Notwithstanding contrary sense-testimony, man is never sundered from the source of his true being, divine Mind. The claims of matter to condition or deplete man the Master proved to be groundless. He annulled all its pretentions, and demonstrated man's indissoluble relationship to Mind as that of Mind's image. How thankful we may be that by understanding this we too may dispel the illusions of material-mindedness and recognize our true selfhood as the reflection of the living triune Principle, Life, Truth, Love!

As we overcome each slightest claim that matter can limit, impair, help, or hinder us, we can greatly rejoice. And the harvest song will be sweet as we bind up our sheaves of patient endeavor with some sure proof that good is spiritual, ever present, and that we find our real existence in the reflection of the divine nature.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Humor of Lamb

It is the mission of a kindly humor to take a person full of foibles and weaknesses and suddenly to reveal his unsuspected nobleness. And there is considerable room for this kind of treatment; for there are a great many lovable people whose virtues are not chronic, but sporadic. These virtues grow up, one knows not how, without visible means of support in the general character. . . .

There are two very different kinds of humor. One we naturally describe as a flavor, the other as an atmosphere. We speak of the flavor of the essays of Charles Lamb. It is a discovery we make very much as Bobo made the discovery of a roast pig. The mind of Charles Lamb was like a capacious kettle hanging from the crane in the fireplace; all sorts of savory ingredients were thrown into it, and the whole was kept gently simmering, but never allowed to come to the boil. . . .

Charles Lamb is not jocose. He likes to theorize. Now, your prosaic theorist has a very laborious task. He tries to get all the facts under one formula. This is very ticklish business. It is like the game of Pigs in Clover. He gets all the facts but one into the inner circle. By a dexterous thrust he gets that one in, and the rest are out.

Lamb is a philosopher who does not have this trouble. He does not try to fit all the facts to one theory. That seems to him too economical, when theories are so cheap. With large-hearted generosity he provides a theory for every fact. He clothes the ragged exception with all the decent habiliments of a universal law. He picks up a little ragamuffin of a fact, and warms its heart and points out its great relations. He is not afraid of generalizing from insufficient data; he has the art of making a delightful summer out of a single swallow. When we turn to the essay on the Melancholy of Tailors, we do not think of asking for statistics. If one tailor was melancholy, that was enough to justify the generalization. When we find a tailor who is not melancholy, it will be time to make another theory to fit his case.—SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS, in "The Gentle Reader." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Another Day Of Sliding Prices In Stock Market

Lower Level Reached After Backing and Filling —Losses Not Heavy

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—After quietly backing and filling in narrow confines the stock market settled irregularly lower in the late dealings today.

Mining shares were steadier than other divisions. U. S. Smelting and American Smelting showing advances of around a point each.

Concessions of fractions to around a point were shown by Public Service of New Jersey, General Motors, Case, American Telephone and U. S. Industrial Alcohol. American Sugar Refining lost more than 2 points.

Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Washington continued its steady jacking up of the gold price, lifting it 16 cents further today to $32.12 an ounce. The dollar still failed to decline correspondingly in the foreign exchange market, and financial quarters were awaiting the inauguration of the foreign bold buying with keen interest, inasmuch as this was expected to bring the exchange value of the dollar into line.

Will Help Steel Companies

Final compromise between the steel companies and Railroad Coordinator Eastman on a rail price was an encouraging development in the overnight news, as it promised to provide a sustaining volume of business for the steel companies during the winter months. Inasmuch as the trend of industrial production is usually down during the last two months of the year, Wall Street has come to the end of October anticipating little stimulating business news until some measure of the volume of the holiday retail trade appears.

Heavy industry normally would not be expected to turn upward again until January. The weekly condition statement of reporting member banks showed a small decline of $11,000,000 in "other" or commercial loans.

Stock market analysts pointed out that the sharp setback in the last yesterday merely canceled about half of the extreme rise early last week, in response to the President's outlining of the gold plan, so the reaction might well be regarded as merely technical.

Some thought the market might be guided in coming weeks largely by developments in the monetary program. It was pointed out that at the current rate of gold price increases, the dollar would be depreciated by the maximum of 50 per cent optionally permitted by the acts of the last session of Congress, by around the first of the year.

Bond Market Heavy

A heavy tone again marked the bond list today. In virtually all sections of the market bidding was listless and most transactions were closed at lower levels.

U. S. Governments continued to sag, resulting in further losses ranging from 2-32 to 14.32 points in the Treasury group. Somewhat narrower losses prevailed among Libertys.

In the prime corporation department the market showed improvement. Contrary to the trend of the last few days, there was no pressure on the high ratings and the small deals made were generally at prices close to last night's finals.

Despite further exchange movements in their favor, most of the European loans were reactionary following the sharp upturn of recent sessions. French Government 7½s, British 5½s and other leaders eased from fractions to a point. South Americans also yielded some ground.

Trading in secondary categories was in relatively small volume and values tended lower over a large part of the list. Most of the semi-speculative rails were offered at concessions, with losses running up to a point or so in Allegheny Corporation 5s, New York Central 5s, Erie 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s and others.

Utility and industrial sections had a few firm spots, although the general drift was downward.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	19¾	22¼	Lafayette	5	10
City	20¾	22¾	Manhattan	22	25
Commercial	29¾	32	Public	21	25
Fifth Av	920	1050	Trade Bank	18¼	24
First, N Y	1095	1150	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	49¼	53¼	Guaranty	250	300
Banca C I	142	152	Irving	14¼	16¼
Bk NY&T	290	350	Kings Co	1880	1940
Bronx	8	10	Law County	32	35
Brooklyn	78	85	Law Tle&G	10	12
Cn Hanover	104	110	M'facturers	147	175
Chemical	213	223	New York	78	90
Empire	16¼	19	Title Guar	13½	16
Fulton	225	260	Unit States	1520	1700

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	24	26½	Merchants	220	285
N Shawmut	18	21	Second Nat	92	100

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	1	2	Harris T&S	182	200
Cont Ill Bk	24¼	29	Northern Tr	259	267
First Nat	52¼	56			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	31½	34½	Home	16¼	17½
Am Alliance	12¾	14½	North River	14½	17
Gt Americn	14¾	17¾	Spgfld Fire	78¼	82
Hartford	41½	45½	U S Fire	26½	30

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.87¼	.89	.85⅞	.86	—.02⅝
May	.89¾	.91⅛	.88	.88⅛	—.02¼
July	.87	.88	.85	.85	—.02

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.45	.45⅜	.42¾	.43	—.05
May	.50¼	.51¼	.48⅜	.49	—.03½
July	.52¼	.53	.50⅜	.50½	—.06½

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.34⅛	.34¼	.32⅜	.32¾	—.01¾
May	.37	.37½	.35	.35⅜	—.02¼
July	.34	.35	.33	.33	—.01

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.22	—.17

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.63¼	.61⅞	.61⅞	— ¼
December	.63	.61¼	.61¾	— ¼
May				

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 31	Last Oct. 30
13¼	3		Adams Express	1900	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7½
71	39	.5	Adams Exp pf	170	67¼	67¼	67¼	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	500	16½	16	16⅛	16¼
12⅛	5⅛		Addressograph	900	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
19¾	13¼		Advance Rumely	100	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
11¾	5⅝	.60	Advance Rumely pf	500	7	7	7	7
112	47½	2¾	Affiliated Prod	3100	96½	95½	95⅝	97⅜
33	11¼	.60	*Air Reduction	28600	26⅜	25½	25⅝	26⅛
8¼	1⅛		Alaska-Juneau	1900	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
21⅞	1		Alleghany Corp	4500	128⅛	125½	127⅝	117
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
145½	70¾	.65	Allied Chem	3100	154½	147⅜	147⅜	154
26⅝	6		Allis Chalmers	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
9¼	3⅜		Amal Leather	2400	42	42¾	41¾	43
47	18½	2	Amerada	600	20¼	20	20	21½
25	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
64	23¾	.60	Am Bank Note	1600	8⅝	8½	8⅝	48
28½	8		Am Beet Sugar	160	48	47¾	48	49½
16¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	700	28⅝	28	28	87
64	23¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	5200	88½	86¼	87	87
42½	9⅛	4	Am Can	1300	20⅞	19⅝	20½	44½
98¼	49¼		Am Car & Fdry	100	44	44	44	48
39¾	14	.35	Am Chicle	6300	48	46⅛	48	48
51¾	34		Am Com Alcohol	7600	8¼	7¾	8	8⅜
89⅞	13		Am & For Pow	500	16⅜	16¼	16¾	17⅜
19⅜	3⅞		Am & For Pow pf	300	12	11½	12	13¼
4⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow 6	300	10	10	10	11⅛
35⅞	6⅛		Am & For Pw 2pf	1400	15¼	15	15	15
27½	4⅜		Am Hawaiian	600	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
21½	4⅜	1	Am Hide & L	1700	7⅝	7	7	7¾
16	2½		Am Ice	2500	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
17½	3¾		Am International	100	3	3	3	3
13⅜	1¾		Am La France	1200	23	22	23	23
3⅛	1¼		Am Locomotive	5500	18¼	17¼	18⅛	18¼
31⅜	5⅞		Am Metal	2600	8¾	7	7⅛	7⅛
23⅜	4		Am Power & Lt	700	18¼	18¼	18¾	19
19⅞	4		Am P&L 6% pf	600	15	14¾	14¾	15¼
41⅜	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	10300	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11⅞
15	9	1¼	Am Radiator	6100	14⅞	14	14	14⅜
19⅛	4⅝		Am Rolling Mill	2800	37	37	37	37
31⅞	5¼		Am Safety Razor	200	11⅛	11	11	11¼
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Ship & Com	39800	42⅛	40¼	41⅝	40⅜
93	31		Am Smelt & Ref	100	89	89	89	88⅞
73	20⅛		Am Smelt & R pf	300	63½	62	62	63
27	4⅞		Am Sm&R 6% pf	800	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel Fdries	50	57	54	57	57
74	24½		Am Steel F pf	800	51	50⅞	50⅞	53¾
134¾	86⅛	6	Am Sugar Ref	5900	112⅛	110⅞	111	112
25	3¾		Am Tel & Tel	100	67⅛	67½	67½	67⅝
25	10⅜		Am Type Fndrs	100	10¼	9½	10⅛	9¾
17	3½		Am Type F pf	2600	18⅜	18	18	19¼
37¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2100	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10½
17	3½		Am Woolen	2800	51½	50	50½	51½
61⅞	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	18400	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
22⅜	5	.60	Anaconda Cop	500	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
39¼	8¼	1	Anchor Cap	1500	24½	23½	24	24
29¼	9¾	1	Archs. Daniels	200	69	69	69	68½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	1500	3½	3¼	3	2¾
7¾	1⅛		Armour of Ill A	900	2¼	2	2	2¼
5	2		Armour Ill B	7100	38¼	36	37½	39¼
11⅜	1		Armour Ill pf	800	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
18¼	1¼		Arnold Constable	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
16	1¼		Artloom Corp	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	2⅞		Art Metal Const	100	47	47	47	N
22⅜	5	1	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	44	44	44	44¼
9⅞	3½		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	24	30½	30½	30½
61½	18		Atchison	2100	30½	30½	30½	45⅝
51¾	5		Atchison T&SF	4100	46⅛	44½	45	57
15½	3⅜		Atchison pf	100	57	57	57	28⅛
80	34⅜	3	Atchison pf xw	900	28½	28	27½	24
79¾	50		Atl Coast Line	100	28⅛	28	28	28⅜
59	16½		Atl Gulf&WI pf	8600	28⅞	28	28	23
23¾	12¼	.50a	Atl Refining	200	23	23	23	
317⅛	93⅜	6	Columbia Gas	1900	49¼	48¾	49	51
37¾	9	2	Columbian Carb	900	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
82⅛	60	6	Comm Credit	1500	33	32⅝	32⅝	34
28¼	11½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	89	89	89	
84¼	31¼		Comm Solvents	45100	31½	30⅝	31½	31⅜
113⅜	51½		Comwlth & So	6500	2⅝	2	2	2⅛
			Comwlth & So 6pf	300	28	28	28	28½
			Comwlth & So 6pf	1800	21¾	20¾	21	22
			Congoleum Nairn	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
			Consol Film Ind	1000	9	8⅞	9	9
			Consol Film I pf	14600	40¼	39	39¼	40
			Consol Gas	400	84	83	84	84
			Consol Gas pf	100	29⅜	28½	29	29
			Consol Laundries	9800	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10¾
			Consol Oil	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
			Consol Rys Cu pf	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			Consol Textile	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
			Container A	700	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
			Container B	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
			Cont Baking B	4800	64	61½	62⅞	63½
			Cont Can	900	25	24	24⅞	25
			Cont Insurance	600	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
			Cont Motors	9400	16¾	16	16½	16½
			Cont Oil	3900	75	72½	74⅞	75½
			Corn Products	270	138¼	136¼	137	138
			Corn Prod pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
			Coty	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
			Cream of Wheat	1200	10	9¾	10	10
			Crosley Radio	800	3¾	3¼	3¾	4⅜
			Crown Cork & S	400	41¼	41¼	41¼	
			Crown Zellerbach	100	15½	15	14½	14½
			Crucible Steel	200	30⅛	30	30	30
			Crucible Steel pf	200	1⅞	1¼	1¼	
			Cuba Co	500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
			Cuban Am Sug	30	25	24	24	23
			Cuban Am S pf	1000	38⅜	38½	38½	39
			Cudahy Packing	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16
			Curtis Publishg	4200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
			Curtiss-Wright	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
			Curtiss-Wright A					
			Davega St	200	11⅜	11	11	28¾
			Deere & Co pf	13200	29½	27⅜	28	46¾
			Deere & Co	1200	48	46¼	46¼	20¾
			Del & Hudson	5400	21½	20¼	21	21
			Del Lack & W	100	5½	5½	5½	8½
			Denver R G pf	200	58	58	58	
			Detroit Edison	500	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
			Diamond Match	100	29½	29½	29½	
			Diamond M pf	23600	37¾	36½	37	37
			Dome Mines	300	19¾	19	19	
			Dominion Stores	1100	13¼	12¾	13	13⅛
			du Pont de Nem	13600	75⅛	72¾	73⅞	73⅞
			Eastern Roll Mill	200	4	4	4	4⅛
			Eastman Kodak	2600	71	70¼	70¼	70¾
			Eitington Schild	1700	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
			Eitingon S pf	400	21½	21½	21½	19¾
			Elec Auto-Lite	2500	13¾	13	13¾	13⅝
			Elec Boat	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
			Elec & Mus Ind	2900	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
			Elec Pow & Lt		12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
			Elec Pow & Lt pf	300	11	11	11	11
			El Pw&L 6% pf	1400	39⅜	38¾	39¼	39
			Elec Sto Battery	10	119½	119½	119½	117
			Endicott John pf	200	16½	16½	16⅝	16½
			Engineers P S pf	500	9	8⅝	9	9¼
			Equitable Off Bldg	700	13¾	13¼	13⅝	13½
			Erie	100	18	18	18	15½
			Erie RR 1pf	200	6¾	6½	6½	6½
			Eureka Vacuum	80	6	5½	5½	6½
			Exchange Buffet					
			Fairbanks Morse	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	
			Fairbanks M pf	300	5	5	5	
			Fed Motor Tr	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
			Fed Screw W	200	2	2	2	
			Fed Water Serv	800	24	24	24	23½
			Fidelity Phe F In	400	18¼	17⅜	18	18
			Firestone T & R	3600	71	71	71	53
			Firstn T&R pf A	200	51	51	51	53
			First Nat Stores	1400	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13½
			Foster-Wheeler	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
			Fourth Nat Inv	200	17½	17	9½	9¼
			Foundation	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
			Fox Film A	100	140½	140½	140½	
			Freport Tex pf	2600	42½	41½	42½	42⅜
			Freport Texas					
			Gabriel Snub A	100	2½	2½	2½	13¼
			Gamewell	50	12	12	12	28
			Gen Am Trans	900	28¼	27½	27½	13¾
			Gen Asphalt	800	14⅛	13½	14½	13
			Gen Baking	1100	13⅜	13	13⅜	6½
			Gen Bronze	1700	6¼	6¼	6¼	4
			Gen Cable	600	4½	4	4	8½
			Gen Cable A	300	2½	2½	2½	
			Gen Electric	25200	18¼	17⅜	17¾	18⅛
			Gen Elec Sp	400	12	11⅜	11¾	12
			*Gen Foods	3600	34	33¼	33½	1
			Gen Gas & E A	300	1	⅞	1	
			Gen G & E cv pf	200	10¼	10	10	
			Gen G&E 7% A	500	64	63¾	64	63¾
			Gen Mills	43600	26¼	25⅛	25⅝	84
			Gen Motors	400	85	84¼	84½	84
			Gen Mot 5% pf	700	28½	28½	28⅜	28¼
			Gen Ry Signal	1200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
			Gen Realty	1100	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
			Gillette Saf Raz	200	52	52	52	4⅛
			Gillette S R pf	500	4	3⅞	4⅛	15
			Gimbel Bros	700	14½	86	86	
			Glidden	10	86			
			Glidden ppf	1400	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6¾
			Gobel (Adolf)	3200	17	16⅜	17	17¾
			Gold Dust	4600	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
			Goodrich	200	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33
			Goodrich pf	7900	29½	28⅞	29⅞	29
			Goodyear	4200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
			Graham Paige	700	8½	8½	8½	9
			Granby	300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
			Grand Union	700	23½	22¼	22¼	
			Grand Un pf	200	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
			Granite City Stl	400	26¼	25	26¼	26⅛
			Grant (WT)	5600	16¾	15¼	16¼	16⅛
			Great Nor pf	2200	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9½
			Great Nor Ore	7400	34⅜	32½	34	33¾
			Great West Sug	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			Grigsby-Grunow					
			Hahn Dept Sto	500	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
			Hahn D S pf	200	19	18½	18½	
			Hamilton Watch	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
			Hanna (MA) pf	50	77	77	77	
			Hazel Atlas	600	75	75	75	75½
			Hayes Body	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
			Hercules Powder	500	51	48⅝	50	50
			Homestake Min	500	350	345	349	347
			Houdaille Her B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
			Houdaille Hers	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
			Household Fin pf	100	21¼	21⅛	21¼	22¼
			Houston Oil	1600	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
			Houston Oil new	1400	28½	27	28¼	28
			Howe Sound	700	9½	9⅛	9¼	9½
			Hudson Motor	800	3⅞	3½	3¾	3⅝
			Hupp Motors					
			Ill Central	2900	24⅝	22½	23⅜	23⅜
			Indus Rayon	5000	68¾	65½	65¾	50¾
			Ingersoll-Rand	100	50¾	50	50	30¾
			Inland Steel	100	5	5	5	5¼
			Inspiration Cop	300	2	1¾	1¾	
			Insurshares Del	2500	8½	8½	8½	9¼
			Interboro Rap T	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
			Intake Iron	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
			Int Agr Corp	100	17	17	17	17
			Int Business M	100	132	129¾	129¾	136
			Int Carriers	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
			Int Harvester	9400	36⅜	34⅛	35⅞	34⅝
			Int Hydroelec	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
			Int Nickel	23100	19¾	18½	18⅞	18⅝
			Int Pap&P pf	200	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
			Int Rys C A pf	10	9	9	9	
			Int Silver	100	34	34	34	35
			Int Tel & Tel	24100	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	11⅜
			Island Crk Coal	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	
			Johns Manville	9400	47½	45⅜	46½	47
			Johns Ma npf	60	100	100	100	
			Jones & L'lin pf	10	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	52
			Kan C P&L B pf	10	100	100	100	
			Kan C South	100	8	6	12	12½
			Kaufmann D St	100	12	12	12	2⅜
			Kayser (J) & Co	1500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
			Kelly-Springfield	1200	10	9¾	9¾	10¼
			Kelvinator Corp	14900	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	20¼
			Kennecott Corp	100	13½	13½	13½	15⅛
			Kimberly Clark	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
			Kinney & Co	2100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11⅜
			Kresge	30	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
			Kresge Dept S	2500	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	20½
			Kroger Groc & B					
			Lane Bryant	120	4½	4¼	4¼	7½
			Lee Rubber	300	7⅛	6¾	6¾	
			Lehigh Port Cem	200	10	3	3	3½
			Lehigh Val Coal	400	13	12¼	12½	13
			Lehigh Val RR	400	62	61	61	63
			Lehman Corp	600	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18¾
			Life Saver	1200	27½	26¾	27	27½
			Libbey-Owens-F	4100	27½	26¾	27	27½
			Liquid Carbonic	300	22⅝	22	22⅛	23
			Lorillard Inc	3500	26¼	25⅝	26¼	26
			Loew's Inc	1400	2¼	2	2	2⅛
			Loft Inc	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
			Long Bell Lum A	400	15½	14¾	14¾	15½
			Louisville G&E A	100	40	38	38¾	40
			Louisville & N	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
			Louisiana OR	600	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11⅞
			Ludlum Steel					
			McCrory Stores	100	1	1	1	1⅛
			McCrory B	100	46¼	44½	45½	45½
			McIntyre Porcu	3500	75	74	75	75
			McKeesport Sin	300	1	1	1	4
			McLellan Stores	400	26	25	26⅜	25¾
			Mack Trucks	2300	44⅛	43⅛	43⅝	44½
			Macy (RH) & Co	1100	14½	14	14	14½
			Man Elv mg	200	6¾	6½	6½	12
			Marine Mid	300	12⅛	12	12	12½
			Marshall Field	500	4	4		
			Martin Parry	1200	37½	36¼	36½	38
			Mathieson Alkali	10	110	110	110	
			Mathieson Alk pf	100	25½	25½	25½	
			May Dept Stores	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
			Maytag	100	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
			Melville Shoe	1000	55	55	55	55
			Mex Petroleum	100	3¾	3¾	4¾	4⅞
			Miami Cop	1700	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
			Mid-West Pet	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
			Midland Steel	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
			Min Molline	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
			Min SP&SSM2ll	180	4¾	4¼	4¼	7½
			Mo Kan & Tex	300	6½	6¼	6¼	7
			Mo K&T pf	600	16½	15¾	16⅛	17
			Mo Pacific	100	4	4	4	4½
			Mo Pacific pf	200	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
			Monsanto Chem	400	63⅞	63¼	63⅜	64¾
			Montgom Ward	17200	18¼	17⅛	17⅜	17¾
			Mother Lode	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
			Moto Met Gauge	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
			Motor Products	300	22	21¾	21⅞	22
			Munsingwear	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	4⅝
			Murray Body	300	4⅝	4½	4½	
			Nash Motors	2000	17¾	17	17½	17⅞
			Nat Acme	200	3¾	3½	3½	4½
			Nat Biscuit	2700	41⅝	40½	41	44
			Nat Cash Reg	2000	13¾	13¼	13¾	14
			Nat Dairy Prod	7600	14¼	13½	13⅞	13¾
			Nat Enam & St	100	10	10	10	
			Nat Lead	400	130	130	130	131
			Nat Pow & Lt	4000	10½	10¼	10½	10½
			Nat Steel	2700	35⅝	34½	35½	36
			Nat Supply pf	100	33	33	33	
			Nat Tea	700	14¾	14½	14⅝	15
			Newport Indus	200	6	6	6	
			NY Central	29000	30	28⅝	29½	28¾
			NY C & StL pf	400	16	15½	16	16
			NY Dock	30	4½	4½	4½	
			NY Dock pf	60	8	8	8	8½
			NY & Harlem	10	112	112	112	112½
			NY Investors	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
			NY NH & H	3000	15¼	14⅛	14½	14⅜
			NY NH & H pf	900	23¾	21½	21½	22¼
			NY Ont & W	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8½
			NY Shipbldg	200	7⅝	7⅝	9¾	9¾
			Noranda M	2000	34

Financial: News and Comment

Coöperation Of Government In Foreign Loans

Recommended to American Bankers Association by Committee

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 31 (AP)—Government coöperation in foreign lending and possible expansion of foreign lending was recommended today by the foreign securities committee of the National Investment Bankers Association convention.

After stating that the present is probably an unfavorable time to organize bondholders committees to act for American interests in defaulted foreign securities now totaling more than $2,000,000,000, the committee said:

"Based on a study of the experience of Great Britain over a period of many years, your committee believes that the present distressing situation surrounding many of the loans made by the United States should not be permitted to discourage a dispassionate consideration of future policy.

"A development of factual studies of the record may well show the advantages of foreign lending by the United States to outweigh the disadvantages, and more considered policy of foreign loaning, benefiting by the mistakes of the past, be advisable of adoption under some form of control, whereby these loaning operations become an integral part of the monetary and trade policy of our Government."

The committee's report did not state how such a policy should be worked out, but said more studies were in progress to help show the way. The committee recommended that the association coöperate with the United States foreign bondholders committee projected by President Roosevelt, but said it would be most "unfortunate if the impression became prevalent that its efforts necessarily should be productive of immediate results in the form of tangible returns to bondholders."

The committee also referred to Senate investigation of securities, and reported that a study of the investigation's testimony showed no exorbitant profits had been made on such issues.

Chicago Retail Trade Continues To Hold Up Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Retail trade in the local department stores continued to improve in comparison with the like period last year, but the gain over the preceding month was less than seasonal. The fall buying season, which in previous years boosted sales at retail to more than 25 per cent ahead of the month of September, is now running about 19 per cent in advance, say observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Net sales for Chicago department stores for the first nine months of this year were 1 per cent better than those of the like period in 1932, while the sales in other large cities through the United States were still below the total of 1932. The retail shoe trade has been one of the greatest factors in boosting local sales averages over last year. Gains have been more than seasonal, running more than 65 per cent ahead of last year, and about 10 per cent ahead of last month.

Steel works operations in Chicago suffered further recessions last week, falling eight points to 37 per cent of capacity.

Freight traffic for leading railroads fell during the week, but still managed to retain a margin of improvement over last year. Output of electric power throughout the nation as a whole dropped close to 1932 levels, but there was a normal seasonal increase locally and the margin over the putput in the like week of last year was considerably widened.

Brazil Delays Debt Payment to France

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 31 (AP)—France, considering further default in its debts to the United States, was forced on the other side of the fence by Brazil today.

Brazil withheld payment of an installment on its debt to French bankers, and it was understood future payment dates also would be ignored. At least, it was added, Brazil will not pay anything further until "the French decree regulating the disposition of proceeds from Brazilian exportation" is revoked.

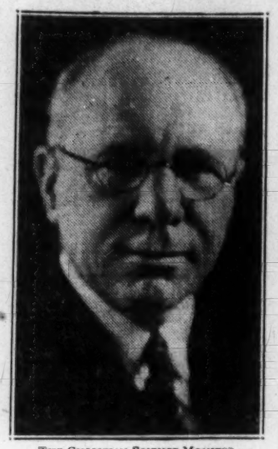
Thus Braz took a second step in reprisal for French compulsory exchange equalization. Brazil already had doubled tariffs on imports from France. Today's scheduled payment was 9,419,000 francs. The sum was due on a pre-war loan.

Attempt to Expand Argentine Beef Mart

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 31 (By U. P.)—An endeavor to expand the dwindling British market for Argentine beef has been opened with the decision of a group of cattle-breeders to form the first Argentine meat export coöperative.

The objective of the coöperative is to obtain, exclusively, the 15 per cent of frozen beef shipments to Great Britain. Such percentage was allotted to them by an additional protocol of the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement, but has hitherto been taken up by the "Big Five" packing companies, to which the Anglo-Argentine agreement has granted the larger percentage of the British meat quotas.

Committee Director



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

Fredric H. Frasier

Chairman of General Baking Company and Member of Directing Committee of Committee for the Nation.

Roosevelt Looks Into Speculative Side of Markets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—While the vast experiment in monetary theory is uncovering its surprises, President Roosevelt has been starting his hounds after another hare. The old problem of market speculation, in which the President has been interested keenly for many months, is now the central quarry of his New Deal hunt.

When last week he summoned Richard V. Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, to Washington they discussed whether legitimate trading could be separated from irresponsible speculation, and to what extent such divorce of the morganatic partners of the stock broking world is desirable.

Their study was described at the White House as a friendly search for facts. There is no exact intimation that the President would supervise stock trading directly, although he comes very close to that objective.

President Roosevelt singles out for direct criticism the activities of the grain exchanges. Reseafch he has made shows that some 80 per cent of the trading on grain exchanges is entirely speculative.

Advices brought to the President show the worst abuses in grain price fluctuations during the last summer. Wheat which last spring was down to 40 or 42 cents a bushel, experts tell the President, might have gone to 80-85, or even 90 cents a bushel under normal and legitimate trading by millers and associates. But the 80 per cent group of speculators jumped into the market, and drove the price up to $1.25 a bushel. Then, panicky, they dropped the price down to 90 cents over night. Recovering, they pushed the call up to $1.09. After hanging there until fear overcame the speculators once more, the price then dropped to 67 cents—an unjustified low level, in expert view.

Now, the President recognizes that a live market is desirable. He sees the need of limiting great swings, and he would maintain a standard of prices by active trading. But the fluctuations of the wheat price are to him indefensible. To confront this market situation is likely to be the next major task of the President.

Declares Futures Market Absolutely Needful to Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Official discouragement of grain speculation is, in the opinion of Mr. B. W. Snow, Chicago grain statistician, undermining the bridge which enables the farmer to go to market on a higher price level.

From Mr. Snow's viewpoint, speculative purchases serve to finance the carrying of a large part of the crop so that it is not dumped on the market at one time. Without such buying, the producer would be at the mercy of processors' dictation of the price when farmers have to sell.

Mr. Snow says, in part:

"There is in the visible supply now 145,000,000 bushels of wheat which has been sold by the farmer-producer and for which he has been paid in full, since the grain was harvested. This wheat has not been eaten, ground into flour, or exported. It has been held in the wheat pit where it was sold to the speculator—who has bought it in the belief of the possibility of higher prices later. And that is the 130,000,000 bushels of speculative futures that are now held in the Chicago pit.

"If there had been no speculators willing and financially able to take this wheat when the farmer wanted to sell it, immediately after harvest, the pressure to sell and lack of immediate buyers for consumption would have created a sellers' panic, with prices dropped to unheard of low levels.

"Bar the grain speculator, and the producers to date would have been able to market only such wheat as there was an immediate milling demand for. The farmer sells around 60 per cent of his crop within 90 days after the harvest, and had it not been for the speculator who assumes the risk of ownership in carrying the wheat until the consumer wants it, there would have been no market for these sales, no matter how desperately the producer needed funds.

"The grain speculator has furnished competitive buying power for the wheat which farmer-producers could not hold until the consumer wanted it."

Says Basis For Monetary Policy Domestic Need

Price Level Restoration Above All Else, Avers Committee for Nation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Hearty indorsement of the President's monetary policy is given by the Committee for the Nation in a statement that emphasizes the need for the United States to look to its own economic affairs first, without reference to any foreign situation—particularly in Great Britain.

The statement made last Saturday by Sir Robert Horne, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an address before the New York Bond Club, that Great Britain will act if this country's gold policy results in an exchange ratio between the dollar and the pound unsatisfactory to the British, is regarded by the committee "as a renewed urging of Great Britain's convenience rather than our own vital needs."

Domestic Needs the Criterion

"The situation within the United States is so critical that our monetary policy must be formulated with reference to our domestic needs," says the committee. "Instead of listening so attentively to British advice, it would be well to observe conditions in our agricultural and industrial communities.

"The most important step for world recovery today is for each nation within its own borders to restore its own price level. The importance of restoring the price level within the United States outweighs all else. Therefore, there should be no hesitation in steadily and quickly restoring our dollar to its normal purchasing power, without reference to any foreign situation. Great Britain should adjust her pound in relation to gold to suit her own needs. Until these adjustments are made, the relative value of dollar and pound are of secondary importance.

"Sir Robert Horne directs the attention of his New York financial audience to the English pound. This, however, is only part of the picture. Australia and New Zealand have made four English pounds convertible into five of their own currencies, thus giving to these British agricultural dependencies a 25 per cent higher price of gold than our farmers now enjoy. Any attempt to stabilize the dollar against the English pound at present levels will perpetuate this disadvantage for our agriculture. To secure parity with English agricultural dependencies, American agriculture must have the dollar depreciated to $8.08 to the present English pound.

Pan-American Gold Market

"Sir Robert Horne suggests that if we lower the gold value of the dollar in foreign exchange, it would be necessary for England to do something from a trading viewpoint—'not as retaliation.' In other words, the United States is not to enjoy equality with Great Britain. During the past two years, Great Britain profited in her foreign trade relations by cutting her domestic overhead through a reduction in the gold value of the pound. It went down to $3.25, and for long periods stood at $3.50. As a result, British business revived, her unemployment decreased materially, prosperity is returning.

"To reverse this situation and give America some of the advantage that England has held for two years, would require that the pound go to around $6.50. England could offset this disparity if she wished by also lowering the gold value of her pound.

"So far the R. F. C. bidding for gold has operated only to create a premium for virgin gold mined in American territory. Due to the restrictions drawn by the Treasury, this bid is prevented from having the world gold supply as its fulcrum, and therefore it does not sufficiently lower the dollar's international exchange value.

"In order to make his policy effective, the President will find it necessary, immediately, to broaden gold purchases as he said in his radio address he would be prepared to do. The R. F. C. should be instructed to bid not only for gold mined in United States territory but for gold coming from all of North and South America. This would create a Pan-American gold market in Washington and would be an important step in the President's monetary program.

"President Roosevelt has a thorough grasp of monetary problems. Competent administration, by subordinates in thorough sympathy with his policies, will make his gold-purchasing program effective. The President's monetary policy is the fundamental step needed to rebuild prices and American prosperity."

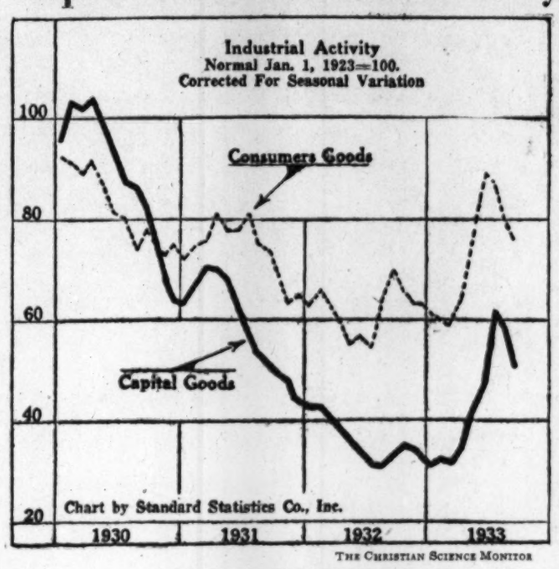
Great Influx Of Gold Into Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31 (By U. P.)—A recent great influx of gold into Mexico caused authorities to suspect that vast sums are being smuggled into the country from near-by countries which have embargoes on gold exports.

Whether any of the gold is coming across the border from the United States could not be established, although it appeared possible that some evasions of the United States export ban had been accomplished. It was believed great quantities were coming from Cuba, with fabulous profits to the smugglers.

The gold, reëxported from this country, presumably goes to England and other European countries. Three tons of coins and bars were shipped from Vera Cruz one day last week on the S. S. Orizaba, bound for New York, and it was stated the gold would be reshipped to London. The S. S. Morro Castle also carried last week two tons of gold coins and bars, similarly consigned.

Stage About Set for Seasonal Upturn in Industrial Activity



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Service Says Long Range View Must Be Taken of Comparison of Trends of Activities in Consumers Goods and Capital Goods Industries

The stage soon should be set for some seasonal acceleration of activities normally to be expected at this time.

A long range view must be taken of the comparison of the trend of activities in the capital goods trades with that of consumer goods industries if the recent concentration of Administration attention upon recovery of the former is to appear reasonable.

The accompanying chart shows a comparison of leading components of the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production, as divided between industries which are preponderantly producers of capital goods and those which for the most part manufacture consumers' merchandise.

Window in Wall Street

Two Dollars

THE present situation in regard to currency can never be understood without bearing in thought that, when the United States went off the gold standard, it suddenly had two kinds of dollars where one existed before. This thought was suggested in these columns last April. It must be repeated again. No. 1 dollar is the one which exchanges for foreign money. No. 2 dollar is the one which exchanges for domestic goods. Through its relations with foreign gold currencies, one found out No. 1's relation with gold. Now the relation is established by the arbitrary price of gold as fixed periodically by the RFC. Which is the more important to Americans in general—how much your dollar exchanges in gold or how much it exchanges in bread, clothes, and shelter? Clearly the latter. Hence No. 2 dollar is of more account. Yet the former continues to bemuse public attention. The reason is the official imprimatur which has seemingly been given to the thought that No. 1 dollar governs No. 2 dollar. An attempt to refute this notion as a blanket statement was made here last April. Speculation provided the bridge. In July it also pulled it down. It is No. 2 dollar that governs No. 1 dollar. In economic terms, it is purchasing power within a country that is the ultimate arbiter of the dollar's value. At present, the value of the dollar in terms of foreign exchange is considerably below that level which would be justified by its purchasing power within the United States. This is due to the abnormal flight of American capital abroad. Eventually, however, the internal and the external value of the dollar must come together.

* * *

Exaggeration:

The way in which the importance of No. 1 dollar is exaggerated is illustrated in a popular weekly. When the price of anything is quoted, this journal gives it in two forms, one in Roosevelt currency, or the price on all labels, and the one in gold currency. The practice is pedantic, to say the least.

* * *

President Roosevelt:

President Roosevelt himself acknowledges the all-importance of No. 2 dollar. Why talk about exchange stabilization (i. e., fixing the price of No. 1 dollar) till a new price level, i. e., a satisfactory No. 2 dollar) has been attained, he asked last Sunday week. Yet he is trying to attain his new price level by manipulating No. 1 dollar, hoping that the correspondence established by the speculators last spring, but subsequently broken, will be reëstablished. That correspondence failed of achievement in the first few days of the new policy. It broke down at the first connection supposedly implied—that between the price of gold and No. 1 dollar. No. 1 dollar was supposed to get progressively cheaper as the price of gold was advanced. It didn't. No. 1 dollar was not progressively cheapened as a result of the arbitrary increases in the price of gold by the R. F. C. Now the President is buying gold abroad, a maneuver which will mean that he must SELL dollars, and thus cheapen the currency himself pro tanto. If operations are big enough, clearly these must affect the price of No. 1 dollar. Whether they will have any permanent effects upon the price of No. 2 dollar, however, is a different matter. They didn't last spring. Prof. John T. Madden, dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, New York University, and Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at the same university, recently published in the New York Tribune the results of a survey of currency depreciation. This showed that while the price of gold, in terms of the dollar, was rising 47 per cent between March and September, there was a rise of only 17 per cent in wholesale commodity prices. Had the rise in commodity prices, even on this slowed-down order, anything to do with the drop in foreign exchange? Not necessarily, infer the professors. "It is very difficult," they say, "to determine to what extent this rise in prices is due to currency depreciation and to what extent it is the result of various Government measures, such as the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act. . . . Many merchants, fearing that currency depreciation would result in a sharp increase in prices, increased their inventories, while others sought protection in the purchase of inventories. As soon, however, as it was realized that currency depreciation alone does not create added purchasing power and that bank credit was not expanding, production slowed down, leaving as one of the problems confronting the nation at the present time the disposal of the inventories created during April, May, June and part of July."

* * *

Foreign Reaction

But of major interest is the effect of such operations on foreign nations. They might easily lead not only to currency chaos but also to currency war. They would certainly do so if they were big enough. If, however, they were in limited quantities, pursued in coöperation with other nations, they might lead imperceptibly to exchange stabilization. Such tactics, however, do not seem to square with the President's hopes from gold manipulation.

* * *

Wiggin Inquiry

Evidence offered at the Senate investigation into the affairs of the Chase National Bank will undoubtedly be made the subject of more banknig legislation. Some of the reforms so glaringly indicated have of course already been written into law. One, perhaps the main one, is the divorce of investment companies from commercial banks, which was provided for in the last Glass-Steagall Act. Others leap to the eyes from the testimony. Two that occurred to me on reading just one day's report are:

1. The bank examiners should not be allowed to accept jobs from banks until a certain period of time has elapsed.

The reason for this reform is obvious. How can a bank examiner fulfill his duty conscientiously as long as a high-salaried job is dangled over him from the concern whose affairs he is supervising? Differences in salary between government and private appointments are enormous. Some officials there are who regard the one as a stepping stone to the other.

2. That bank officers should be prevented by law from speculating in the stock of their own bank.

In some countries, bank stock is closely held in conservative hands. Here it has been a football of the most violent speculation, which, moreover, has been fomented and participated in by by bank officers. The United States is still subject to many pioneer habits of thought and action. Fluidity of property ownership is one of them. The real reform is thus more a matter of personal development than of statute.

H. B. E.

London Holds Key to Peace In Gold Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

guiding American policy. Whatever the pound does, according to their theories, is irrelevant.

But it is the part of good-neighborliness, they insist, to tell Great Britain that London may expect American depreciation. It so happens that a move with a purely domestic objective has very definite international effects.

Not Racing With London

Washington continues to ask: "Why should there be a war? It makes no difference to us what the pound does. We are not racing with London. We are simply lowering the gold value of the dollar in order to increase its commodity value. If the British want to do somewhat the same thing, then let them follow our example. That will not be a war. It will be an agreeable procession."

But to quiet British fears, to discuss policy with a high British authority, and to secure if possible an earnest of London's good will and potential coöperation, was the intent of the talk with Sir Frederick. The topic discussed was entirely connected with the gold-buying plan. Its relationship to ultimate pegging or stabilization of the currencies seems entirely remote.

With the international decks thus cleared, or with the swab, brushes and holystones at least swung into action—the Administration pursues its domestic activities. The price of newly-mined American gold was once more elevated, for the sixth consecutive day, this time to $32.12, a jump of 16 cents. Steady pursuance of this experiment, which thus far has produced no results in commodity prices, indicates that President Roosevelt is determined to see the thing through to the end.

No Sudden Reaction

Indeed, as far as can be discovered, neither Prof. George F. Warren nor any other sponsor of the plan to raise commodity prices by "boosting" gold prices set any time limit on the period required before reaction would be perceptible.

There is even an impression that the effect, far from being automatic, would be seen; if at all, only over a considerable period. Probably for this reason the RFC-Treasury Board, which daily sets the gold price, has continued to push it upward with no relation to the London and world figure. Today's systematic "boost," for example, was synchronized with an actual drop in the London figure from yesterday's high, down to about $31.05.

The White House today gave the impression that the mechanism for foreign dealings in gold might not be completed for several days yet. Yesterday, spokesmen were fairly confident that 48 hours would see it perfected. One explanation of the apparent inconsistency is that to announce the completion of machinery, with a loud fanfare, might do much to jeopardize its effectiveness.

From most points of view, it is declared to be preferable for the RFC and the Federal Reserve System to do their exchange controlling as Britain, France, and other powers do, in relative secrecy. President Roosevelt himself stresses this point.

The machinery by which the gold buying and selling will eventually be accomplished does not seem very complicated, although it reaches the objective of setting up an American exchange control—the device which last summer in London was despaired of by Federal Reserve officials.

What Is Proposed

It is proposed that the R. F. C. sell its notes to the Federal Reserve banks, which are to act as its fiscal agents. The banks could then carry on operations abroad. Under existing legislation, the Thomas amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Federal Reserve banks are authorized with presidential approval to conduct open-market purchases on securities of corporations in which the Government owns the majority of the capital stock, and the R. F. C. is definitely of this group.

By this means the President has in his hands a sweeping exchange control. He will be able to protect the dollar from the "foreign speculators," rumors-of-war talk which boosts American money, and other objectionable influences which he pointed out in his radio talk to the nation. If the purpose of the gold-purchase plan is merely to cheapen the dollar in its relationship to gold, then what other governments proceed to do will not matter, it is generally agreed.

But if behind this latest currency experiment is the hope to produce by a falling dollar the sort of fillip to prices which came last spring, disappointment seems inevitable if other governments proceed to depreciate, too. Thus, if the Warren-Rogers experiment is what it is represented by its authors, a currency war is not only not inevitable, but altogether unnecessary. If the plan is the old friend of depreciation, masked under another cloak, then its success is by no means sure.

Such is expert consensus in Washington as the experiment moves ahead. No financial authority here expresses confidence in the plan; most are highly dubious. But they rejoice that the Administration is alive to the perils of a money war with Britain and France, and that those in authority hasten to disavow any intention of entering competition.

Admits It's "Stumped"

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The British press is frankly "stumped" in efforts to determine the exact implications of President Roosevelt's move to buy gold abroad.

The London Times, crystallizing what has been expressed by many commentators, said today:

"What is really intended and therefore what effect the new move will be can only be guessed until some plain indication is given from Washington."

None of the London financial authorities have given any opinion for quotation—their attitude evidently being one of watchful waiting.

Venezuelan Coast To Be Tested for Oil

New York, Oct. 31

THE American Maracaibo Company has completed an agreement with the Venezuelan subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to test the "marine strip" near Cumarebo oil field, State of Falcon, now under active development by the Standard Oil interests.

The field, a few miles from the north coast of Venezuela and east of Maracaibo, has for two years attracted more attention among petroleum engineers than any other development in Venezuela. The oil obtained is of a superior quality, and some of the largest producers have been found at a comparatively shallow depth.

The location and elevation of the field are such that production is delivered through a short pipe line, by gravity, to storage tanks on the coast, largely eliminating cost of delivering the oil to the largest deep sea tank steamers.

Profits in Third Quarter 11 Times Like 1932 Period

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—"Earnings reports thus far received covering nine months' operations provide eloquent testimony to industry's recuperative power during the first stage of recovery," says Standard Statistics in its weekly summary of general business. "Combined earnings of 89 industrial companies for this period were $191,000,000, as compared with $73,651,000 in the corresponding 1932 period, a gain of 160.4 per cent.

"Five railroads earned $35,222,000 an increase of 60.3 per cent. Utilities, on the other hand, failed to maintain the relative stability witnessed during the depression period Six units showed aggregate net of $116,585,000, a decline of 11.3 per cent.

"Even more remarkable are the results registered during the third quarter. The identical 89 industrials reported aggregate earnings of $95,970,000, virtually an eleven-fold gain over the similar 1932 three months.

"Although performance among individual companies lacked uniformity, due to widely varying conditions in prices and activity, practically every industrial division for which adequate representation is at hand, improved its position. Railroads likewise scored a 90 per cent increase, but utilities continued to run behind a year ago.

"While virtually all companies succeeded in curtailing operating expenses during most of the period, the bulk of gross income expansion occurred in the past three months, in many cases permitting earlier 1933 losses to be cancelled.

"On present evidence, actual fourth-quarter income will be somewhat reduced in the aggregate by lessened productive activity, losses on inventories acquired in early summer, or substantially higher unit costs necessitated by conforming to operation under the code. Nevertheless, comparisons should not be materially impaired, because a drastic decline was sustained between the third and fourth quarters in 1932."

Decline in Federal Reserve Bank Loans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 90 leading cities Oct. 25 shows decreases for the week of $100,000,000 in loans, $25,000,000 in investments, $15,000,000 in net demand deposits and $55,000,000 in government deposits, and an increase of $47,000,000 in reserve balances with reserve banks.

Loans on securities declined $79,000,000 at reporting member banks in New York district and $89,000,000 at all reporting member banks. "All other" loans declined $8,000,000 in New York district and $11,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Fuel Supply May Last 200 Years

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ten billion tons of recoverable hard coal constitute America's domestic fuel reserves in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, according to Allen J. Johnson, laboratory director of the Anthracite Institute, of New York, in an address before the fall meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Recent laboratory development of high efficiency methods of burning anthracite, Mr. Johnson explained, represented the industry's purpose to conserve the supply in the consumer's cellar, not the hard coal resources underground, which, at the present rate of consumption, will continue to heat American and Canadian homes for another 200 years.

Paris Not Anxious About Roosevelt Plan to Buy Gold

Sees No Immediate Threat —More Concerned Over Balancing Budget

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 31—Although the decision of the United States Government to purchase gold in Paris and London is regarded here as potentially dangerous to the franc, the conclusion of most financial experts is that the fate of French currency continues to depend almost entirely on the success or failure of attemps to reëstablish the nation's finances on a sound basis.

The American move gave rise yesterday to a demand in certain sections of the press for placing an embargo on gold exports, but competent opinion expressed today in both financial and government circles opposes such steps and minimizes the immediate menace to the stability of the franc.

The reason for this view is that while gold is freely available at the Bank of France, it can only be bought with francs, and since American credit balances in francs are not particularly large, the United States Government would have to buy francs first to obtain gold. This it is held would raise franc quotations in other European markets above the gold point, and the metal would thus flow into France and counterbalance exports to America.

But if the majority of French financial experts feel the new American gold policy does not constitute an immediate threat, it is emphasized that this would no longer be so, if the French public began to lose confidence in the Government's ability to balance the budget. There is also serious concern over the fluctuations in sterling, for it is generally admitted that if the pound should follow the dollar very far along the downward course, it would render the franc's position doubly dangerous. For this reason the Monitor understands that efforts are being made once more to induce Britain to take a stand with the bloc of countries still on gold, instead of linking the pound to the descending dollar.

LEGAL NOTICE

The annual meeting for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the bank on November 13th at 4:30 P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4:30 P. M.

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Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
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Extent of College Training For Business Life Discussed

Vocational Counselor and Wellesley Graduate Take Opposite Views as to Preparation Given by Higher Education

To what extent is the modern girl graduate prepared to enter business life? Mrs. Esther Eberstadt Brooke, vocational counselor and employment agent in New York, finds considerable lacking in this preparation. On the other hand Miss Vivian Flamhoft of Brooklyn, N. Y., a recent graduate of Wellesley, says her experience indicates this training to be satisfactory.

Mrs. Brooke, whose viewpoints were presented in the Monitor on Aug. 26, declares that "college girls storming employment agencies this season are victims of one of the most perfect systems of unpreparedness and misguidance ever devised." They are good at asking questions, she said, but not so good at answering them.

Miss Flamhoft, in a letter to the Monitor, offers her opinion, based on her experiences and those of her friends since leaving college a few months ago.

Mrs. Brooke, in turn further explains her stand, noting the reasons for her general conclusions after many years' contact with colleges and college girls.

Miss Flamhoft's Letter

Miss Flamhoft says:

I am in a position to know that there is little truth in Mrs. Brooke's remarks, for I am a college girl, a graduate of Wellesley College, Class of 1933. I came "trooping from my campus" as Mrs. Brooke puts it, filled with "Culture" (and I only hope this at least is true!) and I was indeed "eager to grace the pinnacles of business." What was the result of a four-day very superficial search for a job, armed with merely a B. A. for my recommendation? I was granted an interview with the office manager of one of the largest law firms on Wall Street, an association of well-known lawyers with branches in all world capitals, and was asked many questions.

"At answering questions," says Mrs. Brooke, "they (the college girls) are not so good," and yet as a result of my interview I was employed immediately, and found myself, within a week after graduation, earning a salary exceeding that received by many of my friends without benefit of college education who have been working while I was in college "being taken for a four-year ride!"

This has just been my own personal experience, and I am by no means the exception proving the rule, for I could cite many similar cases of my college friends.

And to change Mrs. Brooke's statement entirely, we owe it all to our alma mater, for in my case I would never even have been granted an interview without my B. A. The firm employs college graduates exclusively whenever possible and there must be a reason for this. The office manager told me when I said that I had no experience whatsoever in the business world: "That is entirely in your favor in this case. We have also employed those who have been in business, but not in college, and have found that we have always been more highly satisfied when we have employed college graduates whose minds have been carefully trained rather than those who have been trained in business routine."

All of which makes Mrs. Brooke's statement "the college girl hasn't got what it takes to get a job today" highly ridiculous, and it shows clearly that she had been grossly misinformed.

Vocational Work

Mrs. Brooke, furthermore, criticizes colleges for failing to prepare students for vocational work. I wonder what college of the arts ever announced that as its object. And how absurd it is to judge anything for failing to do something it has never set out to do, is self-evident! It is as stupid as criticizing an automobile because it will not sail down a river! If it is necessary for a person to have a vocational training immediately upon graduation from high school, let him or her go to a school of accounting, an art school, a secretarial school, or any such place where the desired profession may be learned at once.

The fundamental aim of the institutions of higher learning is to give the student a prospectus on the whole human civilization, to make her the possessor of a community spirit, to show her how to live harmoniously with and for others, in short to give America intelligent, and, yes, cultured citizens. The individual subjects themselves, which train the girls in languages, sciences, or the arts and the inspiring contacts with the most brilliant scholars of the day are, however, but the excellent means to accomplish the aim of the college. For these institutions of higher learning, besides "filling the graduates with culture" turn their students into the world prepared to take their places among the thinking, directing class of society.

If Mrs. Brooke will examine statistics carefully, as she indeed should before making such sweeping statements, she will find that the great majority of the leading business women in the world today have had their careers made possible because of the benefit of a college education.

Mrs. Brooke, furthermore, shows she has been misinformed when she says that colleges fail in giving proper vocational advice. At my college, Wellesley, and I am sure this is true of all good colleges, there is a personnel bureau which considers the special and individual problems of each student from the time of her application for entrance.

Tests Are Given

In the orientation week of freshman year tests are given by the personnel bureau for the purpose of finding out the general and vocational interests of the student, and records are kept throughout the four years of the well-being of the girl. The bureau uses a cumulative card which shows the results of all tests, summer activity honors or deficiencies, extra-curricular activities, vocational preferences and plans. Conferences are required with the student at least once a year, and she is at liberty to seek guidance at any time.

So vocational consideration is kept constantly before the minds of the girls. In aiding the students to choose careers, the bureau sponsors a yearly series of vocational meetings in which many lines of work are presented. Furthermore, business men and women famous in their respective fields come to the college and give practical advice and there is always opportunity for consultations with these speakers. Field trips are organized by the personnel bureau for visits to business houses and banks. Frequently alumnæ return to tell of their work, and contrary to what Mrs. Brooke says, these speakers are not chosen merely from those who have paid their dues and attended reunions, but from those who have attained distinction in their careers, and whose work is especially interesting.

The Wellesley College News, our weekly collegiate publication, runs a column on vocational matters, and a reading room for books on vocational training and opportunity is maintained. In the face of such evidence, I am amazed that any person dares to say that "college graduates are the victims of the most perfect system of unpreparedness and misguidance ever devised!"

Mrs. Brooke Replies

In reply Mrs. Brooke writes as follows:

I have read with interest Miss Vivian Flamhoft's defense of her college. Both of us speak from experience with colleges and college girls—Miss Flamhoft after three months out of college, I after many years' work with college girls of three months' to 30 years' standing.

As a result of that I am emboldened to say that Miss Flamhoft and her friends belong to the small minority of those brilliant and fortunate few who go with simple directness from point to point. We vocational counselors find the large majority—whether college graduated or otherwise—possessed of only average intellect and ability, and to return to Miss Flamhoft's defense of the college-prepared girl, we find further that the college beginner, by and large, comes to us after her four years' seclusion with practically no ideas as to what fields are open to women, or what positions will open them to beginners.

It is my contention that in this day and age when higher education is so great an asset to women in business, the college girl should enter business prepared to take advantage of her four years of systematic study and to capitalize on it. This cannot be done without specific training except in those rare positions not requiring shorthand—such as librarians, statisticians or other clerical office work.

Eliminate Mad Chase

If given, during her college life, an intelligent survey of business careers, coupled with the knowledge (which all vocational counselors should have), of those fields where there is most activity, college graduates would be better prepared to do their own thinking when looking for their first position. It would eliminate the mad chase from pillar to post in search of ideas, or, eventually, of any old slot into which to slip.

Department stores, for instance, welcome college graduates because of their presumed high degree of intellect. But how many college girls choose merchandising as a career because they want it or prepared for it beforehand rather than because they take a selling job as a last resort because it requires nothing more than a good personality, a good reference and a willingness to work. And out of those who do take it is Miss Flamhoft aware of the high mortality among what we call our second summer girls?

I am heartily in favor of an A. B., an M. A., a Ph. D. or anything else which enlarges our cultural enjoyment of life. But I am even more in favor of directing it intelligently toward an end in view. Continued study per se—for the self-supporting young woman—as opposed to intelligently directed education would seem almost like the wanderer in the woods who, suddenly coming into the sunlight, is bewildered by the brilliant panorama, when he might, on the other hand, have followed a clear-cut path with plenty of road signs to tell him where he was going and how far it would be.

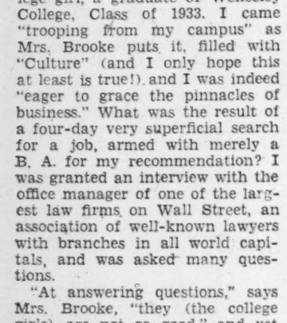
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1561

By I. Olasz

Black 6 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

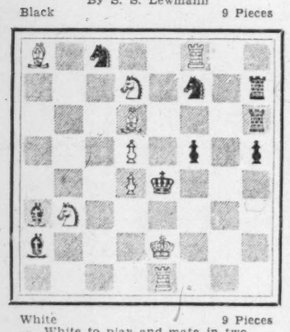
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, first half-year, 1933, Sports and Radio, formerly Sports Referee, Brisbane, Australia.)

Problem No. 1562

By S. S. Lewmann

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Tied for first and second with No. 1560, II Problema, tenth tourney)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1559. 1. Kt-K4 The two Schiffmann defenses are 1 . . . RxP and 1 . . . KtxP, defending against White's threat of 2 Kt-Kt6 mate, but, of course, allowing other mates.

No. 1560. 1. P-K6 threat
2. Kt-B5ch
1. ——— QxBP
2. Q-Q4ch
1. ——— QxKtP
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— Q-Q5, Q3
2. Q or KtxQch
1. ——— Q-Q4
2. Q-B3

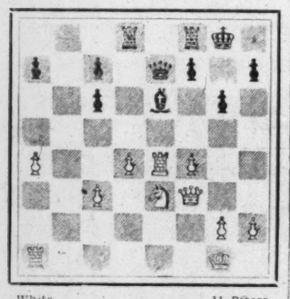
End-Game No. 171. Black wins: 1 KtxBP (Black), KxKt; 2 B-B4, resigns. If 2 . . . B-Q2; 3 RxB! If 2 . . . B-Q4; 3 RxB, RxR; 4 BxR, R-K; 5 P-B4, etc. If 2 . . . R-K; 3 R-Q6. In any event Black appears to win a piece, or develop a strong attack.

End-Games

White wins in a few moves—from Bething-Nimzowitsch, Moscow, 1913.

End-Game No. 172

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Our note to problem No. 1556 turns out to be inaccurate. Neither the mates nor the problem itself may be properly called "model," for the author's solution 1 K-B7 fails to provide for B-Kt6ch in reply! Since the problem is correctly diagrammed, according to the British Chess Federation awards pamphlet, the question becomes, What is wrong, and how can the problem be made sound? The easiest way seems to be to make the black B at Q8 white. In this case, however, there are no model mates, except after 1 . . . RxB, and the problem suffers correspondingly.

A model mate, by the way, is one that is both pure and economical. A pure mate is one in which each square of the king's field is either blocked or guarded by a single white piece. And an economical mate is one in which every white piece, save the king and pawns, takes an essential part in the mate. Model mates are a distinguishing characteristic of the Bohemian school, and are particularly difficult to achieve in any number, as any composer will testify. Just at present, however, composing tourney judges seem to be emphasizing theme and strategy, at the expense of such artistic effects.

The Tarrasch Defense has figured in a number of interesting games of late, and despite the theoretical weakness of an isolated QP, in the "normal" variation, Black has enjoyed a fair success. Here is a game of action from the Folkestone tournament:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Petrov Lithuania	Vaitonis Latvia	Petrov Lithuania	Vaitonis Latvia
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 K-R2	PxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 PxP(e)	B-K4
3 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	17 Q-K	P-KR4
4 PxQP	KPxP	18 P-KR4	P-QR4
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	19 P-QR3(f)	P-Kt5
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	20 PxP	PxP
7 B-Kt2	B-K2	21 Kt-Q	Q-K5
8 Castles	Castles	22 R-B4	BxR
9 P-KR3(a)	B-K3	23 KPxB	B-Q4!
10 B-K3(b)	P-QKt3	24 Q-KB	R-K
11 Kt-K5(c)	KtxKt	25 P-K3	R-QB
12 PxKt	P-Q5!	26 Kt-B2	R-B7
13 PxKt	BxBP	Resigns(g)	
14 BxR(d)	QxB		

(a) 9 PxP, BxP; 10 Kt-QR4, aiming to play B-K3 and establish a piece on Q4, with a strong attack against the isolated QP, is better. Instead of 9 . . . BxP, Black might try the critical P-Q5, a gambit conceived by Dr. Tarrasch, the father of the defense, and tried successfully by Dr. Alekhine in his game with Colle, Bled, 1931. After 10 Kt-QR4, the general opinion is that with care White should emerge safely with his P.

(b) Or even now 10 PxP, BxP; 11 Kt-QR4, B-K2; 12 B-K3, etc. This method of development is Reti's improvement on the Rubinstein variation (P-KKt3) against the Tarrasch Defense.

(c) Almost disastrous. White might try 11 Q-R4, and if Q-Q2; 12 Kt-K5, or if B-Q2; 12 Q-B2, Kt-QKt5; 13 Q-Q2—in any case with Black's center in check, and a game to be played.

(d) Other variations are not very satisfactory, for example, 14 Kt-K4, PxB; 15 QxQ, QRxQ; 16 KtxBch, PxKt, and Black gets a R into action with the advantage. Probably safest is 14 B-Q2, PxKt; 15 BxP, BxB; 16 PxB. But Black offers a challenge which White will not refuse.

(e) If 16 P-B3 or 4, R-Q and Q7.

(f) This is, of course, futile. 19 P-K4 is a possibility though after P-Kt5; 21 Kt-Q5, BxKt; 22 PxB, QxP, Black's pawns more than compensate for the loss of the exchange.

(g) Black threatens QxKP or Q-B6!

A strong international tournament of the second category was held at Mahr-Ostrau, Czechoslovakia, during the first half of July. The winner was the well-known Austrian theorist, Grunfeld, who is forever experimenting with new opening variations, with Eliskases, L. Steiner, and Zinner tied for second, third, and fourth, a half-point behind. Here is the game that was awarded first brilliancy prize.

Queen's Gambit Declined

L. Steiner White	Canal Black	L. Steiner White	Canal Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 PxKt	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	17 BxKt	Q-R5ch
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	18 P-K13	QxB
4 Kt-B3	PxP	19 Q-K4	QxQ
5 P-QR4	B-B4	20 PxQ	R-Q5(e)
6 Kt-K5	Kt-R3(a)	21 P-Kt5	RxPch
7 P-B3(b)	Kt-Q2	22 K-B2	R-K4
8 KtxP(B4) (c)		23 P-Kt4	R-Q
	P-K4	24 B-B4	B-B4ch
9 P-K4	PxP	25 K-Kt2	R-K7ch
10 PxB(d)	PKt	26 K-R3	B-Q3
11 PxP	Q-B3	27 B-Kt3	BxB
12 Q-B2	Kt-Kt5	28 PxB	P-Kt4
13 Q-K4ch	B-K2	29 P*BP	R-Q3
14 B-Q2	CastlesQR	30 PxPch	K-Kt
15 Q-Kt	Kt-K4	Resigns	

(a) White is more or less taken by surprise by this opening innovation and gets off to a poor start.

(b) Better is 7 P-K3 and if Kt-Kt5; 8 BxP, P-K3; 9 Castles.

(c) Again White fails to find the right continuation: 8 KtxKt, BxKt; 9 P-K4, P-K4; 10 BxP, PxP; 11 QxP, Kt-Kt5; 12 Q-K5ch, Q-K2; 13 QxQch, B. 2, and Black's advantage is slight.

(d) White does not like 10 QxP, Kt-Kt5! (e) This leaves White a P down. Black continues his energetic play, however, and finishes with a neat mating combination.

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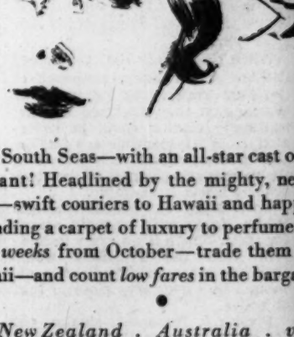

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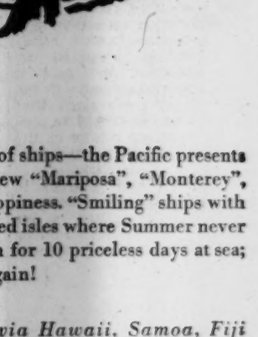

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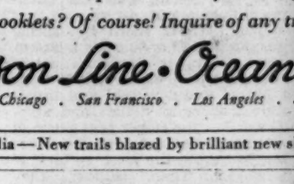

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Texas Department Store Sales

AUSTIN, Oct. 31—September retail sales in 90 Texas department stores increased 15 per cent over August, but declined nearly 8 per cent from September, 1932, according to the University of Texas bureau of business research. The average increase in sales in September over August during the previous five years is almost 40 per cent.

Michigan Eleven Invades Illinois In Big Ten Game

Both Teams Are Undefeated in Western Conference Football Race

"Big Ten" Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Michigan	2	0	0	41	0	1.000
Illinois	1	0	0	21	0	1.000
Purdue	2	1	0	35	7	1.000
Minnesota	1	2	0	32	20	1.000
Iowa	2	0	1	40	26	.667
Ohio State	1	0	1	12	13	.500
Northwestern	1	0	2	25	19	.333
Indiana	0	1	1	6	31	.000
Chicago	0	0	2	0	42	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	3	7	61	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—University of Michigan invading University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill., attracts outstanding attention this week in the football championship race of the "Big Ten." The Wolverines, defending the title, won their second victory, 28 to 0, from University of Chicago, while the Illini, resting from their defeat, 7 to 0, by West Point, looked on at Stagg Field. Illinois still ranks undefeated in the Conference.

University of Minnesota, with one victory and two ties, invades Northwestern University, with one triumph and two defeats. The Gophers scored their first triumph, 19 to 7, last Saturday over the ambitious University of Iowa squad, which had won all its previous games. Northwestern was beaten on its fumbles by Ohio State University, 12 to 0.

Ohio State looks for another victory when Indiana University visits Columbus this week-end. The latter took a vacation after being beaten, 25 to 0, by Northwestern, the team the Buckeyes defeated.

Teams at the foot of the standing, Chicago and University of Wisconsin, meet at Chicago in another Conference engagement. Purdue University, with two victories and a tie, receives an outsider this Saturday, Carnegie Tech, which played a scoreless tie with Washington and Jefferson last week.

Iowa Meets Iowa State

Iowa likewise receives a non-"Big Ten" opponent, Iowa State College, at Iowa City. The latter won a 14-to-7 victory over Missouri last Saturday, in "Big Six" competition.

Powerful defense on the ground and against the air attack and a brilliant passing attack appear to be the chief assets Michigan will take on its invasion of Illinois. These abilities were displayed in the Wolverine victory over Chicago last Saturday. They earned touchdowns in short order, chiefly following Maroon mistakes. Michigan's superior line enabled S. E. Fay '34 and Herman Everhardus '34, halfbacks, W. W. Renner '34, and L. W. Westover '34, quarterbacks, to make touchdowns on passing and running plays. The fact that these men are all veterans may in a measure explain the confidence and harmony of the outfit.

As Coach R. C. Zuppke remarked in the press box at the Michigan-Chicago game, Illinois must have played some football against the Army, in view of the latter's 21-to-0 victory over Yale. Illinois held the Cadets to one touchdown. The Illini, therefore, can face Michigan with more assurance than before the Army-Yale game. The forward passes of J. T. Beynon '35, Illini quarterback, to F. E. Froschauer '35 and L. L. Lindberg '36, halfbacks, which gained Illinois a lot of ground against West Point, will need to be good to match those of Renner, the Wolverine tosser. Michigan beat Illinois 32 to 0 last year.

"Look Out for Alfonse"

When Minnesota attacks Northwestern the watchword may be "Look out for Alfonse." In the Iowa game, Julius Alphonse '36, halfback, made two touchdowns and Vernal Levoir '36, substitute quarterback, made the other. Francis Lund '35, halfback, played a most important part in the running game, and also did the punting.

Aside from the pair of fumbles resulting in scores against them, Northwestern didn't do so bad against Ohio State. The Wildcats still have possibilities, and may be able to turn back the powerful Gophers. Northwestern's pass throwers, however, need to improve their aim. They threw no less than six to Buckeyes last week. This may mean the passer needs more protection. Minnesota defeated Northwestern 7 to 0 a year ago.

Ohio State presented a somewhat changed aspect, with Stanley Pincura '36, at quarterback, playing safety and handling punts. It was a punt that Northwestern fumbled behind the goal line on which Pincura fell for the first touchdown. A fumble by the Wildcats at a time they seemed to be rallying, was recovered by Sidney Gillman '34, end, who ran it back 38 yards to a score for the Buckeyes.

It seems hardly possible for Indiana to do much against Ohio State, unless Coach E. C. Hayes has some Hoosier talent at his disposal, of which full use has not been made. Last year Indiana and Ohio State played a 7-to-7 tie.

Purdue should be favored to defeat Carnegie Tech, with a powerful running game which breaks J. E. Carter '35, and other backs away for long runs, and decoys the secondary in a way that makes passing to Duane Purvis '35, halfback, effective. These boys scored against Wisconsin, Carter dashing 41 yards, and Purvis receiving a 40-yard pass.

The running and punting of R. C. Crayne '36, star fullback, should provide a margin for Iowa over Iowa State. Crayne was outstanding last week in the Iowa offense, and intercepted a Gopher pass to run 50 yards for the only Hawkeye touchdown. The Iowa and Iowa State teams are meeting for the first time in many years.

Big Ten Conference

Michigan		Ohio State	
20-Mich. State	6	75-Virginia	0
40-Cornell	0	20-Vanderbilt	0
12-Ohio State	0	0-Michigan	13
28-Chicago	0	12-Northwestern	0
101	6	107	13
Indiana		**Illinois**	
7-Miami	0	13-Drake	6
6-Minnesota	6	21-Washington	6
2-Notre Dame	12	21-Wisconsin	0
0-Northwestern	25	0-West Point	6
15	43	55	18
Northwestern		**Chicago**	
0-Iowa	7	32-Cornell C.	0
0-Stanford	0	40-Washington	0
2a-Indiana	0	0-Purdue	14
0-Ohio State	12	0-Michigan	28
25	19	72	42
Iowa		**Minnesota**	
7-Northwestern	0	19-S. D. State	6
38-Bradley	0	6-Indiana	6
26-Wisconsin	7	7-Purdue	7
7-Minnesota	19	7-Pittsburgh	3
		19-Iowa	7
78	26	58	29
Wisconsin		**Purdue**	
19-Marquette	0	13-Ohio	6
0-Illinois	21	7-Minnesota	7
7-Iowa	26	14-Chicago	0
0-Purdue	14	14-Wisconsin	0
26	61	48	13

Women Golfers Elect

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct 31—Mrs. Howard D. Raymond of Evanston Golf Club was re-elected president of the Women's Western Golf Association, at the annual meeting held here yesterday. The championship tournament for 1934 was awarded to the Los Angeles (Calif.) Country Club. The Portland (Ore.) Golf Club was awarded the open tournament. The medal-play tourney is to be decided over a Chicago district course. Mrs. W. W. Hodgson of Oak Park was elected first vice-president; Mrs. J. Lennox Nairn, Sunset Ridge, second vice president; Mrs. C. W. Sechler, Westward Ho, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Donald Hamilton, Beverly, recording secretary, and Mrs. C. B. Willard, Exmoor, treasurer.

Dunlap Wins Amateur Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Oct. 31—George T. Dunlap Jr., United States amateur champion, paired with Walter Kozak, Pomonok Country Club professional, tied with John Lang, Old Westbury Golf Club, and Willie Klein, Wheatley Hills Golf Club professional, for first prize in the weekly amateur-professional tournament held at the Garden City Country Club course, yesterday, with cards of 68, three strokes under par. Dunlap won the amateur prize, however, by carding a birdie 3 at the third hole.

Berlin Games Up Again

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31 (AP)—A new movement to transfer the 1936 Olympic Games from Berlin because of anti-Jewish feeling in Germany was started today by Albert F. Whelte, president of the South Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. In a letter to the associations of the A. A. U., Whelte asserted that "Germany, under the Nazis, has thrown no disposition to observe the basic principles of sportsmanship," and said he would bring the question before the National A. A. U. convention at Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 20 and 21.

Cleveland to Have Team

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—Cleveland will have a team again in the International Hockey League, Manager Al Holmes announced yesterday, incident to a meeting Sunday with Charles F. Kingsbury, Windsor, league president. Final details are yet to be ironed out, but backing of the team is assured, Holmes said. As for a franchise, he never relinquished the one he had, Holmes replied to a question regarding readmittance to the circuit. Holmes hopes to make some trades for new players.

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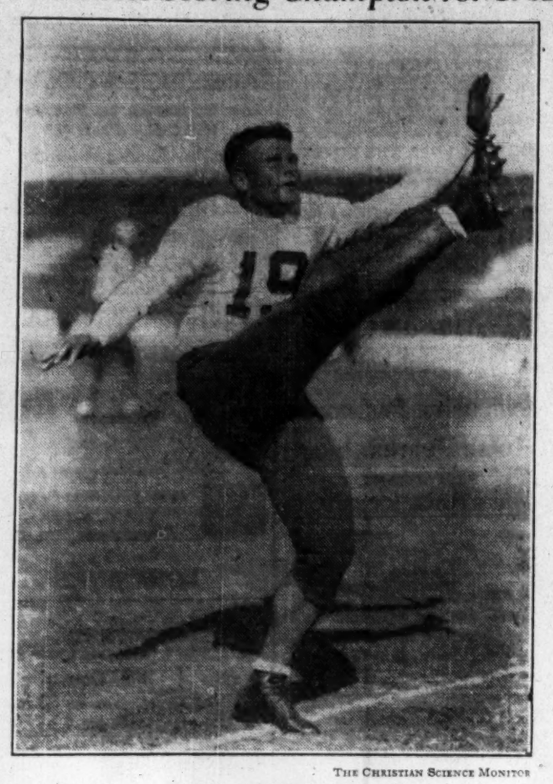

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bohn E. Hilliard '35
University of Texas Football Team

Princeton Club Springs Surprise On Bayside Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The metropolitan Class C team matches, now reduced to one large group, with five-man teams now definitely established, got under way yesterday, with six matches scheduled, all at local clubs, in accordance with the new arrangement, by which out-of-town clubs play away from home.

Three home clubs lost, while three made clean sweeps over their visiting opponents. The greatest surprise came when Bayside Tennis Club, runnerup last year, failed to take a single game from the representatives of Princeton Club, which finished eighth. The other straight-match losers were the New Jersey clubs, Essex Club of Newark, and Elizabeth Town & Country Club. Columbia University Club scored, 5 to 0, over the Newark group, while New York Athletic Club, with a veteran team, was victor over Elizabeth.

City Athletic Club, last season champion, visiting Harvard Club, with three new faces in its lineup, lost one match, while Yale Club won three out of five from Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club on the courts of the latter. Short Hills Club, visiting Squash Club, sprang a surprise when E. Pearsall Field Jr., at the top of the Short Hills list, defeated S. R. Shepherd, a quarterfinalist in the championship last spring, in straight games, and divided the remaining four matches, to win, 5 to 2. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Championship—First Round

Princeton Club 5, Bayside Tennis Club 0

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated George Sykes, 15—7, 15—11.
J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated Louis C. Martin, 15—9, 15—12.
R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated James W. Sykes, 18—17, 15—10.
D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated John I. Tyler, 15—11, 15—11.
Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. V. Reeve Jr., 15—12, 15—12.

Columbia University Club 5, Essex Club 0

W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., defeated P. B. Lawrence, 15—13, 15—7.
E. D. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated Carl Good, 11—15, 15—9, 15—2.
R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia U. C., defeated R. H. Berry, 15—9, 15—6.
Frank J. Podesta, Columbia U. C., defeated Albert G. Joyce, 15—5, 15—3.
O. R. U. Del Guidice, Columbia U. C., defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—6, 15—6.

New York Athletic Club 5, Elizabeth Town & Country Club 0

Dr. S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated H. E. Landis, 14—17, 15—9, 15—6.
J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated Pitser Miller, 15—7, 15—3.
C. E. Bunn, New York, defeated F. L. McCarthy, 15—9, 15—6.
P. R. Lawson, New York, defeated J. K. Leeds, 15—3, 15—11.
Walter Oertly, New York, defeated W. B. Muldaur, 15—5, 15—3.

City Athletic Club 4, Harvard Club 1

D. H. Finck, City, defeated J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—11.
Dunning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, 15—8, 16—18, 18—14.
D. B. Fluegelman, City, defeated F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, 17—14, 15—11.
E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club, 9—15, 15—9, 15—13.
Stephen Tanburn, City, defeated C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—7.

Short Hills Club 3, Squash Club 2

E. Pearsall Field Jr., Short Hills, defeated S. R. Shepherd, Squash, 15—6, 15—9.
C. G. Hurd, Short Hills, defeated S. M. Mores, Squash, 17—16, 13—15, 15—10.
Spencer Armstrong, Squash, defeated E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, 15—7, 15—10.
F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, defeated E. W. Baker, Squash, 15—8, 15—8.
R. L. Bonnell, Squash, defeated Q. A. Ryan, Short Hills, 15—13, 7—15, 15—7.

Yale Club 3, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club 2.

E. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—3.
D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—8.
W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defeated J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, 15—10, 15—8.
I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated W. F. Koch, Crescent, 18—17, 15—17.
J. P. T. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated W. H. Dunbak, Crescent, 15—8, 15—9.

Ottawa Team to Europe

MONTREAL, Oct. 31 (Canadian Press)—James McCaffrey announced yesterday that he would sail from Montreal the middle of next month with an Ottawa amateur hockey team for a tour of Europe. McCaffrey is taking the Shamrocks. Three members of the Ottawa All-Stars who toured the British Isles and the continent successfully last year will be with the team which will leave Nov. 16 or 17. A schedule of 30 games has been arranged in the British Isles, France, Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland.

Red Sox Release Two

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox has just announced the outright release of Johnny Hodapp and Tom Oliver. Hodapp, who is a second baseman, goes to the Rochester club of the International League. Oliver, a great defensive outfielder out a light hitter, was sent to Baltimore of the same circuit.

Hopkins Taken by Phillies

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League club yesterday announced it has acquired Merrill (Marty) Hopkins, third baseman, from the St. Paul American Association club. Hopkins will come here in exchange for Infielder Jackie Warner, cash and another player to be named later.

More Experienced Longhorn Eleven Title Contender

Texas Looms as Obstacle to Arkansas Team in Southwest Race

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Arkansas	3	0	35	7	1.000
Texas	1	0	18	0	1.000
Texas A. and M.	1	1	21	20	.500
South. Methodist	1	1	13	10	.500
Texas Christian	1	1	13	20	.500
Baylor	0	2	14	33	.000
Rice	0	2	7	31	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 31—A new threat moved into the corral of prospective Southwest Conference championship teams last week as a rejuvenated University of Texas eleven, toughened and experienced by the adversities of the past month, displayed a surprisingly different brand of football from that of its previous three games, and completely subdued the Rice Institute Owls, 18 to 0. The victory made the Longhorns the chief obstacles in the way of the pennant-bound University of Arkansas Razorbacks, who also won last week.

Although the Longhorns showed a strong running attack which could not be stopped by the supposedly powerful Rice line, it was the aerial attack that gave the Texas eleven the victory. Playing the greater part of the game without the services of their chief ground gainer, B. E. Hilliard '35, the Steers paved the way to victory via the pass route. The first score came early in the second period as a result of a 25-yard pass. The other two touchdowns were made indirectly by aerial tactics.

While the Steers were opening their Conference season with a victory, the University of Arkansas Razorbacks were keeping their defeat column clean and moving another notch closer to the championship goal. A field goal in the fourth period by L. C. Geiser '35 after a 70-yard run by G. C. Jordon '35 gave the Porkers a 3-to-0 victory over the Southern Methodist Mustangs, and shoved aside, for a while at least, the Methodists as a possible pennant contender.

The Texas and Arkansas victories placed a new light on the Southwest Conference gridiron race. It threw the importance on a single game—that between the Texas and Arkansas elevens in Austin, Nov. 24. Unless upsets occur, the two teams will be undefeated in Conference competition when they play. The Razorbacks battle Rice before the Longhorn encounter, while Texas meets Southern Methodist and Texas Christian.

Texas A. and M. came back into the running Saturday after its unexpected defeat at the hands of Texas Christian University last week by defeating Baylor University, 14 to 7. The loss by Baylor, as did the Owls' defeat by Texas, threw those elevens out of the running for the title.

Centenary and Texas Christian University battled to a scoreless tie, giving Centenary the unique record of having played three straight 0-to-0 ties. It was a non-Conference contest.

With the exception of the leader, E. G. Domigue '34, who place-kicked an extra point to bring his total number of points for the season to 40, there was no change among the top players in the race for individual scoring honors.

Since Rice Institute is playing an intersectional contest, Texas A. & M. is battling Centenary, and Arkansas remaining idle, no major changes are expected in the standing after this Saturday's games.

Because of the impressive victory over Rice, the University of Texas eleven will be the favorite in its contest with Southern Methodist. Texas Christian University will take on the twice-beaten Baylor Bears in a game which will have no effect on the leadership of the Conference.

Southwest Conference

Texas Christian		So. Methodist	
33-Austin	0	0-Denton	7
28-Daniel Baker	6	14-Texas Tech	0
13-Denton	0	27-Texas Mines	6
0-Arkansas	13	13-Rice	7
20-Simmons	0	7-Okla A. & M.	7
13-Texas A. & M.	7	0-Arkansas	3
0-Centenary	0		
107	26	61	30
Texas A. & M.		**Arkansas**	
38-Trinity	0	40-Ozarks	0
13-Tulane	6	42-Okla. Baptist	7
34-Sam Houston	14	13-Tex. Christ'n	0
17-Texas A. & I.	0	19-Baylor	7
7-Tex. Christ'n	13	0-L. S. U.	20
14-Baylor	7	3-So. Methodist	0
123	40	117	34
Texas		**Rice**	
46-So. Western	0	7-Texas A. & I.	0
22-Texas Mines	6	0-L. S. U.	13
0-Nebraska	26	13-Loyola	0
0-Oklahoma	9	7-So. Methodist	13
0-Centenary	0	13-Creighton	14
18-Rice	0	0-Texas	18
86	41	40	58
Baylor			
20-St. Ed's	6		
0-Centenary	19		
7-Arkansas	19		
21-Simmons	0		
7-Texas A. & M.	14		
55	58		

Americans Prune Squad

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 31 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League stepped up the pace a few notches yesterday as Manager Joe Simpson indicated he would prune the squad still more during the next day or two. Over the week-end, Bill Regan, defenseman, was sent to Syracuse on call while Ellis Pringle, formerly with the New Haven Eagles, and Paul Armand, diminutive right winger from Quebec, were released outright.

Detroit Takes Up Polo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31—Polo will be introduced as a campus sport at the University of Detroit Nov. 4 when Michigan State comes here as part of the university homecoming program. The game will be held at the Detroit Riding and Hunt Club Arena. University of Detroit is the second college in the State to take up polo, Michigan State having supported the sport for several years.

Rangers to Kingston

MONTREAL, Oct. 31 (AP)—The New York Rangers will shift their training activities to Kingston, Ont., next week. The Montreal Canadiens will be returning from Kingston this week-end, and the Rangers will move in to replace them until the regular season opens.

Canadiens After Amateurs

MONTREAL, Oct. 31 (AP)—Leo Dandurand of the Canadiens plans to offer Jack Portland and Don Heath, promising Stratford (Ont.) amateurs, professional contracts. If they accept, they'll be sent to a Canadian farm for more seasoning.

Patrick to Check Hockey Rowdyism

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 31

ROWDYISM will not be tolerated in the National Hockey League this season, and violent offenders will be handed stiff fines, Frank Patrick, new managing director of the league, said yesterday.

Patrick, who will have complete jurisdiction over officiating, player conduct, and all matters pertaining to the playing of the games, conferred yesterday with Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Chicago Black Hawks.

A new system of officiating will be tried this season, he explained. Instead of both officials trying to follow the puck up and down the length of the rink, one official will have jurisdiction in one half of the rink and his associate in the other half. The referee-in-chief will be dressed in white and the associate will wear a blue uniform.

Mosconi and Wood Win Matches In Billiard Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 31—The East and West triumphed last night in the opening games of the national pocket-billiard championship tournament which opened here Oct. 29 and will continue for two weeks.

William Mosconi of Philadelphia defeated Harry Wood, Duluth, Minn., in a closely-fought game 125 to 102 in 53 innings while Eddie Sauers of Oakland, Calif., took an easy game from Sylvester Schliesman, Minneapolis, Minn., 125 to 36 in 14 innings. Mosconi had a high run of 33 while the best his opponent could do in one inning was 23. Sauers registered an unfinished run of 39 and Schliesman had a 24.

Wood was forced to revert to considerable penalty in his game with Mosconi after he had lost the lead he held over the Philadelphian for 31 innings. Twice in the next 20 frames Wood gave up 30 points in penalties because of his attempt to stop the young Mosconi, who stepped out in front in the thirty-third inning with a run of 33 which he gradually increased, forcing his opponent to resort to scratch play.

Sauer's game with the Minneapolis entry, Sylvester Schliesman, was an easy triumph for the west coast sectional winner. Taking an early lead, he quickly drew away by much more seasoned play and won his first victory of the tournament with an unfinished run of 39 in the final inning.

Bass Wins Handicap Golf Championship

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—A golfer who began the 1933 season with a handicap of 12 strokes has won the first annual championship of the Handicap Golfers' Association of America.

He is John B. Bass of the Conoco Golf Club, Ponca City, Okla., who was adjudged the winner of the association's first nation-wide handicap competition.

Bass returned to the game in the spring of 1932 after a six-year layoff and gradually improved his game until he had reduced his handicap to three strokes by the time the second and final playoff for the handicap title was played. Then he played his home course in 75-74—149 which with his handicap gave him a net of 143, one under par for the layout.

Second place went to W. F. Zentler of the Leewood Golf Club, Crestwood, Tuckahoe, N. Y., who finished the final play-off all even with par. D. M. Wood of the Stellacoom Lake Golf Club, Tacoma, Wash., and H. L. Dalton, Charlotte (N. C.) Country Club, tied for third, two strokes over par. Fifth place went to the 72-year-old New Orleans Country Club veteran, Leigh Carroll, who won the southern championship as long ago as 1906.

Prizes to the national champion as well as to all state and club winners will be awarded, by the association.

Walthour-Wissel Team Leads

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Jimmy Walthour Jr., New York youngster, and Ewald Wissel, Berlin, Germany, were holding first place in Chicago's thirtieth international six-day bicycle race today after a terrific night of sprinting and jamming, during which 163 laps were gained to bring the total to 384 laps. The riders had covered 524 miles, 9 laps at the end of the thirty-first hour.

Five Games Scheduled

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Temple University has announced that five games have been scheduled for the 1934 football season. Four of them are intersectional. The latest to be scheduled is Holy Cross, to be played Nov. 3, the announcement said. Virginia Poly is scheduled for Sept. 29; Texas A. and M., Oct. 6; Indiana, Oct. 13, and Carnegie Tech, Nov. 10, all at Temple Stadium. The announcement said a nine-game schedule will be played, all of them Saturdays.

Two Blocks Are Divided

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—E. Ralph Greenleaf, world's pocket-billiard champion, and Otto Reiselt, former three-cushion champion, divided the first two blocks in their match here yesterday. Reiselt won the afternoon block, 50 to 43 in 56 innings, while Greenleaf won the evening match, 50 to 28 in 20 innings. Greenleaf's high run was 6, while Reiselt's was 5.

Ottawa Holdouts

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Cooney Weiland, ex-Boston Bruin, still is a holdout, but at least he now is coming around to the training camp to watch his club, the Ottawa Senators, go through their drills. Coach George Boucher thinks he soon will be able to adjust salary differences with Weiland, who declined to take a $500 cut. The Senators' other holdout, Allan Shields, remains adamant. He's asking for an increase over his 1932-33 wage.

De Oro Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Alfredo De Oro of Brooklyn holds the eastern professional three-cushion billiard championship as the result of his victory, last night, over Arthur Woods of New York, 50 to 43 in 67 innings. De Oro had a high run of 7 and Woods 3. De Oro's title gives him the right to represent the east in the national championship.

Forty Candidates Report

Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey candidates held their first meeting of the year yesterday, and 40 attended it. They were addressed by Capt. Frank R. Milliken Jr. '34 and Coach Vic Duplin. The only member of last year's team who will not play this year is Morton McC. Jenkins '35, who has decided to confine his activities to track.

Commodore Morgan Calls A Meeting In Yacht Cup Defense

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Junius S. Morgan, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, today called a special meeting of the club for Thursday night to consider the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England for the America's Cup.

The challenge will be formally accepted and a cup committee named. The races for the famous yachting trophy probably will be held next fall. Word of the challenge, filed through the squadron by Thomas O. M. Sopwith, British engineer and aviation magnate, came from London several days ago.

It is understood plans for the defense of the cup, won in 1851 by the famous old schooner America and successfully defended since against English and Canadian challengers, already are being laid with two syndicates already tentatively formed to build defenders. Harold S. Vanderbilt and Winthrop W. Aldrich, who headed the syndicate which built the last defender, Enterprise, in 1930, and sailed her to victory over Shamrock V, are said to be planning another boat, and Commodore Morgan is gathering another group of yachting enthusiasts together to build a defender.

No definite word has come from New England, which contributed Yankee to the 1930 fleet from which the defender was picked, but it was thought probable a syndicate would be formed there too.

Under the rules adopted following the 1930 races off Newport the mechanic devices for handling sail and the Duralumin mast of Enterprise were forbidden. This effectually bars Enterprise from consideration for 1934, but Weetamoe, another of the 1930 trial boats, already has been converted to conform to the new specifications. It is said Yankee also is capable of carrying the added weight of an all-wood mast and has the room to provide living quarters for a crew, another of the rules made three years ago.

Fascist Nuptials Unite 3440 Couples

ROME, Oct. 31 (AP)—For obeying Premier Mussolini's wishes and marrying, 820 Roman couples, wed simultaneously yesterday, received 840 bank notes and insurance policies from Il Duce.

With 2620 provincial pairs the Romans were married yesterday in observation of the new Fascist "consecration of nuptiality," instituted by the Premier to encourage a bigger population, making a grand total of 3440 marriages.

After private ceremonies in their own parishes the Roman couples gathered in the St. Mary-of-the-Angels Church to attend a special mass.

In the evening they were received by Pope Pius. The bridegrooms and brides, many of the latter still in their white veils, marched in a procession to the huge Vatican hall where the Pontiff gave them his best wishes and a special blessing.

The number of couples to be married grew by leaps and bounds when the word went around that Il Duce would give them presents of money.

Cuban Students Issue Ultimatum

HAVANA, Oct. 31 (AP)—The long threatened split between President Grau and the student directory, one of his strongest arms of support, was believed definitely nearer today.

In an ultimatum announced at a meeting of Havana University students last night, the Government was given until Nov. 4 to "rectify its present course." Just what was implied in the move was not made clear, since details of the ultimatum were not revealed.

As this new development brought further cause for concern, the Government gave a sigh of relief at the apparent collapse of another movement to call a general strike. Leaders of the Communistic Federation of Labor were nowhere to be found today to explain why the threatened island-wide walkout failed to materialize during the night.

Torgler Is Accused Of Plotting Fires

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—Ernst Torgler, the Communist leader, was accused from the witness stand in the Reichstag Building fire trial today of having plotted the arson.

As courthouse spectators sat agape, Gustav Lebermann, now serving a two and a-half year term in Hamburg prison for robbery, testified that Torgler sought his aid in firing the Reichstag several times in 1931 and 1932. Further, the witness asserted, the former Communist whip in the Reichstag also plotted a string of other acts of sabotage.

The court room heard President Judge Wilhelm Buenger solemnly introduce the witness by saying, "I call your attention to the fact that the greatest significance attaches to your testimony."

Lebermann, quite as solemnly, then said: "I came here to tell the truth and only the truth."

Lindberghs at Scene Of His Air Triumph

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh revisited with his wife yesterday the scene of his first taste of world fame.

They motored to Le Bourget, where "the Lone Eagle" showed Mrs. Lindbergh the tablet-marked spot where he landed six years ago, completing a solo transatlantic hop amid a throng of Frenchmen wild with admiration.

The Colonel with Mrs. Lindbergh saw for the first time the monument at the entrance to the airport commemorating his historic flight. Unlike the previous sight, the field at Le Bourget presented a busy but uncrowded appearance. Only the staff and a few aviators and travelers were on hand, since the visit of the couple was unexpected.

President Lifts Load From NRA By Steel Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

tation. More than that, the steel company operatives of the "captive" mines had it in their power to hold out indefinitely on the single point at issue.

They had granted their workers all benefits actually conferred in the coal code, and stuck only at giving unions the right to deduct fees from the salaries of their miners. Nothing in the code required this. But insistence of the unions on this "check-off" right precluded settlement of the strike untiil the companies capitulated.

Their tactical mistake in submitting simultaneous bids for steel rails, all at the same identical price of $37.50 a ton, gave the Administration the necessary lever, which President Roosevelt knew how to use to the best advantage. Steel executives were willing to make minor concessions of principle to avoid any prosecutions under the Anti-Trust Act.

Ford the Last Ditch

Settlement at last of this issue which has kept General Johnson at his desk long into the night for weeks leaves only one serious challenge to the NRA's authority—Mr. Henry Ford. And yesterday's developments put that issue in a position where there is little more the General can do about it.

It is now up to Mr. J. R. McCarl, comptroller - general, to decide whether low bids submitted by a Ford dealer for 1000 light trucks for the CCC must be accepted despite the fact that, in the General's opinion Mr. Ford is already in the position of having refused to comply with the blue-eagle agreements and the automobile code and is, therefore, automatically excluded, under terms of the President's executive order, from bidding on Government contracts.

Since General Johnson can do nothing more about this until the decision is made, the removal of the steel industry challenge leaves him free to take his projected trip throughout the country to explain the NRA and seek renewed popular support for what he is seeking to accomplish.

Syracuse to Fight Fraternity Rackets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 31—Opening a drive against professional fraternities racketeering, the student senate of Syracuse University today announced that one of the 38 professional fraternities on the campus had renounced its national affiliations and would continue as a local group.

The student senate is investigating the financial structure of the groups which hold grants from it to organize on the campus. A survey last spring showed that the 38 groups affiliated nationally sent away to national offices an average of 48 per cent of their annual budgets. The investigating committee has charged that the benefits of affiliation with national organizations are small and that the same amount of work can be done by a local group.

Sigma Beta Chi is the group which has broken with its national organization. It is composed of business administration students majoring in transportation. Officers of the group said its action followed unanswered letters to the national offices.

Australians Win at Rugby

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Canadian Press)—Australians defeated Bradford, 10 to 7, in a Rugby League game yesterday.

General Classified

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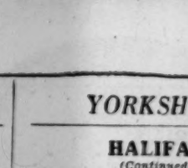

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A Word a Day

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Norway Street (D. B.)—Yes, it is regarded as correct to capitalize the words "street," "river," "lake," "mountain," etc., when used in connection with proper names. For example: "Lake Erie," "Charles River," "Iron Mountain," "Massachusetts Avenue," "Suffolk County," "Pacific Ocean," "Park Square," "Philippine Islands," "Puget Sound," etc.

Webster's quotes a handy rule: "Generic terms that form a part of geographical names, also the names of counties, avenues, streets, etc., are capitalized."

Capitals in titles (D. B.)—In quoting titles of articles, books, plays, etc., every noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, and adjective should be capitalized. For example: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Rosamond (Miss R. L. G.)—One who has this name has the privilege of pronouncing it as she wishes; but Webster's reports that the *o* is short, and that the *s* is sounded as *z*: *Roz-a-mund* (*a* as in sofa, *u* clipped).

"Plato believed and taught that man was immortal" (L. L. B.)—"Was" seems to harmonize with the tense of "believed" and "taught," and it should be used in ordinary constructions—but not in this. "Was," for example, is correct in this instance: "Plato believed that Socrates was in Athens."

The difference between the two sentences is this: The first states a general truth, a continuing fact; the second reports an incident entirely contemporaneous with the remark. A general truth or continuing fact is properly stated in the present tense; therefore the first sentence should read: "Plato believed and taught that man is immortal."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

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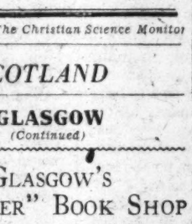
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Pianos Wireless
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
Gramophone records of hymns sung at Christian Science services always in stock.
J. D. Cuthbertson & Co.
226-230 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET BRIDGETON
Tel Bridgeton 2616

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Dinner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A WIDOW with two little children to support was able to provide a home for them by acting as janitress, but often the need for food and clothing far exceeded the money she was able to earn by taking in washing.

It was the day before Thanksgiving and her funds were so low that they could scarcely cover the bare necessities, to say nothing of setting a feast. Her little son remarked that he was hungry, and asked what they were going to have for Thanksgiving. Not knowing how to answer the child, she replied, "Suppose you ask God to give us something."

The little fellow went away and was gone some time. On his return his mother inquired of him, half seriously, if he had prayed for their dinner for the following day.

"Yes, I did," he said, "and I asked Him for a good dinner, too."

About 6 o'clock that evening, one of the tenants called down, saying that her family had received an unexpected invitation from out of town, and that she was sending down her whole Thanksgiving dinner, including a large turkey, and all the things that went with it.

And needless to say, it was "a good dinner, too!"

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

House Numbers on Curbings

For some time I had been thinking that our house number was not plainly visible to those who delivered goods to my home, and also to friends who called in the evenings.

This was corrected when a young man, who said he was a college student, came to my door and asked permission to paint my house number in black and orange on the curbing directly in front of the house. He charged me 25 cents, and I have found that it was well worth the price. He stated that he was realizing a good business from this idea.

M. C. C.

Plants

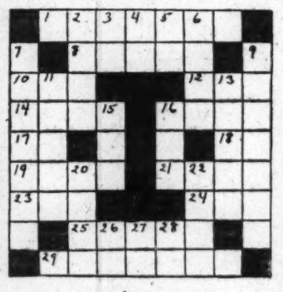
A man in quite reduced straits—with only 10 cents in the world—walked into a 5-and-10-cent store and stood long at the counter where the tiny pots of plants are sold. He was fond of plants, and this gave him an idea! He purchased one, made the pot more attractive, and proceeded to an office building to find a customer. He was enthusiastic and sold his first plant for 25 cents. He returned and purchased two more—and sold them.

This procedure continued until he had amassed some working capital. Thereafter, each day he bought plants at nurseries and sold them in offices for cheer. He managed to make a good livelihood.

Incidentally, some neighborhood boys have profited by the idea, and they fill their express wagons with plants and call at the homes to find buyers. Very often housewives need a little bit of green in the house but have neglected to purchase a plant when shopping. Thus, the boys bring the store to the homes.

Miss H.-L. H. P.

Junior Cross-Word No. 18



Across

1—Writers.
8—The St. Lawrence is one.
10—Three (prefix).
12—Frozen water.
14—Garment.
16—Later.
17—After B. C.
18—Behold!
19—Close to.
20—Scheme.
23—Deity.
24—"I" represents this number in Roman numerals.
25—Boring instrument.
29—Obstructs.

Down

2—Child's bed.
3—Connecticut bounds this State on west (ab.).
4—Four.
5—Exist.
6—Ireland.
7—Not familiar.
9—Indicates.
11—Cowboy competition.
13—This (:) is one.
15—Organ of hearing.
16—High mountain.
20—Eve's mate.
22—Learning.
26—Above.
27—Relating to the earth (prefix).
28—Nickname for Edward.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Cleveland News: A half-pound of wool never knows whether it will be a boy's cap at 35 cents or a lady's hat at $17.95.

Reader's Digest: Women can keep a secret just as well as men, but generally it takes more of them to do it.

The Children's Corner

Teddy Bears Three

THE MAGIC MOUNTAIN at the world's fair was more fun than a circus! To get to it we had to cross a little bridge over a stream. Then we climbed and climbed, single file, around and around. Once in a while we stopped to rest and look over the edge. Sunny saw Shirley down below at one bend and waved to her. If Kim had not had a good hold on his blouse, he would have fallen off and slid right down the side of the mountain into the water! Of course, Sunny knows how to swim, but he isn't supposed to go swimming in his new sailor suit.

At last we reached the top, and we could look out all around. On top of the mountain was a red brick castle, just like a fairy tale castle. We walked right in at the front door—and disappeared! Our feet just went out from under us and we were sliding down and around, faster and faster. All at once we came to the end, there was a little bit of a bump that didn't hurt at all, and there we were out in the open again. Were we surprised!

Well, we picked ourselves up, walked across another bridge, and

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
He Wabbled So Badly That Snicky Couldn't Stay On

ran to Shirley to tell her all about it. We all tried to talk at once and she said, "If it is as much fun as all that, perhaps you'd like to do it again!" With that, she bought us some more tickets and then sent us off again up the winding trail. She always knows just what we want to do.

When we came down the second time we thought we wanted to do something else. There was a fence of wooden elephants running around something. We climbed over it to see what was on the other side, but there wasn't much, so we climbed back again.

Just then we saw little Orphan Annie and her dog, Sandy—no bigger than we are. She waved to us and ran over to Shirley. "Please, may they help Sandy and me? Sandy's to be in a Toyland Circus today, and we need some new tricks. If people like us, we shall earn a lot of money to give to some people who have been very kind to us."

Well, of course we were delighted. Annie took us into a striped round tent, filled with boys and girls and their mothers and daddies. On the stage was a little clown trying to catch balloons that wouldn't be caught. We went behind the stage and met Sandy's friend Clarence, the dancing camel. He had poppy eyes but he was lots of fun. Snicky climbed onto his hump and he danced out before all the people. Clarence wabbled so badly that Snicky couldn't stay on—one minute he was sitting down on his back, and the next minute he was hanging onto his neck up in the air. But the people just laughed and laughed, and Annie said that was what they wanted.

Then Kim went out and stood on his head, somersaulted across the stage, and walked on his hands. Some little boy in the place called out, "Oh, I can do that, too!" Snicky and Sunny ran out, climbed up Kim and balanced themselves on his feet—while he was walking on his hands. The little boy had never seen anything like that before, and was quite delighted.

Annie took Sandy out and put him through all the tricks she had taught him, and the circus was over. The man who ran it liked us so well that he tried to buy us from Shirley, but we clung to her tight and she just laughed. But he did give Annie a lot of money for getting up the show, and she hurried off with Sandy to their poor friends who needed help.

SNICKY, SUNNY AND KIM.

[To Be Continued Next Friday]

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

165

Being found almost on every lawn", said the teacher, "I am confident and quite sure that the dandelion -- it's common name by which it is often called -- is one of the, if not the most ubiquitous plant of its kind anywhere at all

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Odds and Ends

Tax Free Sales

Sales of automobiles have greatly increased in Germany since the abolishment of automobile taxes.

Must Know It by Now

J. A. Patchette, railroad engineer has traveled 2,000,000 miles between Spokane and Ellensberg, Wash., approximately 160 miles.

Soviet's Subway System

Russia is building its first subway with the aid of nearly 15,000 members of the Communist Youth League. Including thousands of girls, this group was enlisted in the work when the subway construction slowed up through lack of effective labor.

Family Train

Three brothers, Frank, Winfield, and Harry Keyser are assigned to the same train on the Boston & Maine Railroad, as conductor, baggageman, and flagman.

New Maps

A new map is issued every two weeks by the United States Government.

Baseballs

More than 100,000 baseballs are used annually by the National and American League teams.

Ad-O-Grams No. 49

Published Oct. 6

Answers

1. Investors Syndicate.
2. Hotel Wentworth.
3. Bon Ami.
4. De Witt Clinton.
5. Spare (Ace Art Co.).
6. St. Charles Hotel.
7. Wrights Silver Cream.

Winners

Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
T. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
V. Bomberg, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
D. I. Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. B. Bemis, Cambridge, Mass.
C. E. Fiaccus, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor.
Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City.
R. Van Tryl, Greenport, N. Y.
M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Miss L. May, Brooklyn.
Mrs. E. L. Lathrop, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. L. E. Butler, Corsopolis, Penna.
Mrs. M. H. Bouman, Rochester.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Miss M. Terry, New York City.
M. E. Lord, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. E. D. Hungerford, Madison, Wis.
S. N. Pugh, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. P. Langlois, Detroit.
Mrs. D. L. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
G. W. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
J. H. Arnold, Tarentum, Penna.
Mrs. M. E. Wissling, Milwaukee.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. E. Hamilton, Milwaukee.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. J. Woodbridge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. C. Clark, Scranton.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
E. Cygax, St. Louis.
Mrs. S. Klopp, Detroit.
Mrs. L. Wray, Kansas City, Mo.
W. A. Wenrick, Marshall, Ark.
Mrs. W. G. Gray, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
L. C. Johnson, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. B. Marquis, Minneapolis.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
C. Alpers, New York City.
J. Bassemir, Mineola, N. Y.
A. Rogers, Arlington, Ohio.
Mrs. A. Paug, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. E. H. Schissler, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. E. E. Harris, Port Arthur, Texas.
Mrs. N. Boost, Gerber, Calif.
Mrs. R. C. Smith, Chickasha, Okla.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. G. R. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Mrs. M. A. Collins, Anaheim, Calif.
Mrs. E. Byland, Astoria, Ore.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
E. Harrington, Maplewood, Mo.
I. Wycoff, Sparks, Nev.
Miss A. E. Bristol, Wallingford, Conn.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
D. Barr, Tucson, Ariz.
The Enlow Family, Fargo, N. D.
Mrs. J. Haas, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. J. M. Wells, Denver.
R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. J. E. Denniston, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.
Mrs. H. Coffer, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. C. E. Fuller, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. G. Conn, Cincinnati.
C. W. Pyle, West Chester, Penna.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
Mrs. S. Collier, Seattle.
G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee.
Mrs. E. A. Carr, Des Moines.
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Miss A. Rose, Philadelphia.
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Mrs. P. W. Derby, Los Angeles.
Miss S. Houghton, Salt Lake City.
M. E. Grossenburg, Santa Ana, Calif.
G. L. Johnson, Emmett, Idaho.
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Miss K. Taylor, Los Angeles.
Mrs. W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
B. R. and T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane.
J. E. Benjamin, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. M. Cooper, Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. M. H. Rounds, Milwaukee.
Mrs. E. Brophy, Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
A. W. Grimes, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. H. Blitzen, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
Mrs. E. Wedepohl, Sheboygan, Wis.
Our Children's Home Inc., San Francisco.
Miss M. G. Cummings, Hillsboro, Ohio.
Miss M. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
R. R. Paul, Los Angeles.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
C. F. Hoffman, Moorpark, Calif.
S. M. Clore, Cincinnati.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Miss E. M. Mills, Chicago.
Mrs. W. R. Daniels, Prescott, Ariz.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. H. D. Lease, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. E. L. Stevens, Los Angeles.
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles.
Miss E. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Doerman Family, Cincinnati.
H. Wiessler, Cincinnati.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
Miss P. W. Thias, St. Louis.
Mrs. L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
Mrs. N. M. Vuylsteke, Port Arthur, Texas.
Mrs. M. Baughman, Newcastle, Calif.
Miss H. Baker, S. Portland, Maine.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
Mrs. L. C. Johnson, Dallas, Ore.
U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton.
Miss N. B. Wickes, Bideford, Eng.
Ernest Eastwood, Blackpool, Eng.
L. M. Hilfsch, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss I. Bayston, Howden, Eng.
S. Staley, Honolulu.
J. S. Cowling, Ticehurst, Eng.
J. W. Vaughan, Wandsworth, Eng.

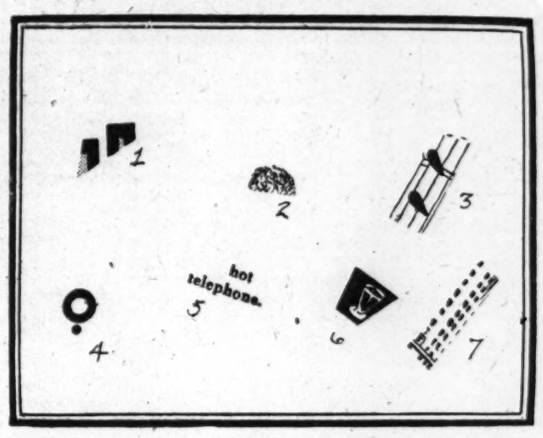
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHO reigns within himself, and rules
Passions, desires, and fears, is more than a king.—MILTON.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 52



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

Jones (who is also a tennis player): "Yours, partner!"

Keen Observer

Numberless are the stories told of George Washington. Upon one occasion, while the American army was in camp, Washington heard that the colored sentries were not altogether reliable. He determined to test the matter for himself. One night, therefore, when the password was "Cambridge," the General went out and walked up to a colored sentry.

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel.

"A friend," was the reply.

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

"Roxburgh," said Washington.

"No sah," replied the soldier.

"Medford," said Washington.

"No sah," was the response.

"Charleston," said Washington.

The sentry lost patience. "I tell you, Massa Washington," he said emphatically, "no man can go by here without he say 'Cambridge.'"—*Montreal Star.*

Uncomplimentary

Mother of pupil to music professor: "Do you think my daughter will be able to do anything with her voice?"

"Well, it might come in useful in the event of fire."—*Montreal Star.*

Now We Know

Drill Sergeant: "Now, my lad, you've been drilling for three weeks—and what have you learnt?"

Recruit (utterly fed up): "The reason why soldiers are not afraid to go over the top, Sergeant."

Restaurants

BOSTON

Churchview Cafe
NOW OPEN
210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
(A Homelike Place to Eat) Meet your friends here
Special Luncheon 30c
Dinner 50c
A la carte at all hours

NEW YORK, N. Y.

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
147 WEST 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
7 COURSE DINNER While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 75¢

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Jane Dario's PASTRY SHOP
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0178

Luncheon 40-45-55-75 cents
Dinner 75 and 95 cents
Betty Gould's Open Sundays
Parc Vendome, 344 W. 57 St., opp. 9th Church
Middletowne, 150 E. 48 St., near 5th Church

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Wickersham 2-2949
Open Sundays

Fleming's Restaurant and Tea Room
49 W. 39TH STREET Medallion 3-7583
Specializing Southern Cooking
Luncheon 40c Dinners 55c and 60c
Four Years at Same Address

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Mtec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

Eves. Except $1.00 $1.50, $2.00 $3.00 and $3.50
Sat. $2.50
JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Matinees Thurs. and Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50th Evgs. 8:30

BOSTON

Clare Tree Major presents
"THE FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS"
Repertory Theatre, Saturday, Nov. 4
10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Tickets 75c to $2. Herrick's, Filene's, Jordan's, Repertory Box Office
Auspices B. U. Women's Council

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Court Sq. Theatre—Nov. 1—2

All Nature

Purple Cone Flower

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BLACK-EYED SUSANS are often referred to as the cone flowers, but while the yellow daisies grow throughout North America, the true purple cone flower is conspicuously a bloom of the prairie regions; it is seen only occasionally in the East.

Were it not for the hay which western farmers send east, the number of cone flower patches in the east would be considerably fewer. Shipments of hay to various parts of the Atlantic coastal states carry the seeds, and these are cast aside in sweepings after the hay has been forked over. Usually the distribution of weed seeds is toward the west. European weeds have become well established along the eastern coast, and are gradually spreading westward.

Black-eyed Susans and purple cone flowers belong to two different genera. The latter are named Brauneria in honor of a German herbalist, Jacob Brauner, whose work was of particular note during the early part of the eighteenth century. The ray flowers, 15 to 20 in number, are dull purple, rarely pink or whitish. The disk flowers constituting the center of the compound blossom are deep purple.

What They Say

Fingerprints

"We are told by mathematicians that there is one chance in 640,000,000 of two fingerprints being identical."—*August Vollmer, professor of police administration, University of California.*

The Best Men

"Those who have the conscience, the courage, and conviction in the face of heavy odds to arouse public opinion are best to be trusted to bring a reform movement to successful fruition."—*Ogden L. Mills.*

An Optimist

"The artist is concerned essentially with making the best that can be made of an imperfect world."—*Joseph Wood Krutch.*

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

LONDON

MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
Dainty Afternoon Teas with
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter; no substitutes whatever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
142 Kensington High St. Western 0572

LONDON
The THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 Haymarket and at Abbey House, Victoria St. and Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS for HIGH CLASS LUNCHEONS and TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones and cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Regent 3189 Sundays 3 to 7 Victoria 2828

LONDON
The Queen's Restaurant
79 Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Cakes and Pastries Homemade
LUNCH 1/4 and 1/6
or a la carte

LONDON
CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
Speciality: Meringues and Fudge

Cafe Reymond
21, Edgware Rd., Marble Arch, W.2.
LUNCHEONS TEAS SUPPERS
Cakes and pastry. Good food.
Efficient Services

Under New Management
Mulberry Cottage
92 PIMLICO ROAD
(Near Sloane Square Station)
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m.—Sundays 11 a. m.-2:30 p. m.

For Best Home Cooking Visit
THE OPAL
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
206 Church Street, London, W. 8
Open Sundays Bayswater 2945

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Knocking the Dollar Down

THE price of currencies in terms of one another was once fixed. Tethered to a common standard—gold—they varied only by a shade, and this stability unified the world as did no other material nexus. Gold was the international currency.

All that is now changed. Currencies have gone nationalistic. They fluctuate in terms of one another because they fluctuate in terms of gold. The foreign exchanges, in consequence, have become a Tom Tiddler's ground for international speculation, and both the world trader and the world traveler are at their mercy, their profit or their checks, as the case may be, liable to melt overnight at the gamblers' command.

The worst feature is that the speculator is now *encouraged* in his depredations. Ticker tape is apparently an article of furniture in governmental offices at Washington. It has been given, so to speak, an official status. Officials wish to see the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's price for gold "take" on the foreign exchanges. That is to say, they want to see the dollar depreciated. By whom? The international speculators. There is not necessarily any automatic connection between the price that the R. F. C. sets for gold and the international price of the dollar. The bridge must be made by the speculators. Will these gentry take the hint from the price-fixing of gold by the R. F. C. and sell dollars?

Hopefully the Administration cranes its neck every morning to get the answer from the whirling ticker. While it beseeches the country not to bother at all about the foreign exchange, it keeps its own eyes glued on it, according to observing reporters. "They frequently consulted the tickers, which showed stocks closing strong and the dollar registering declines abroad," says a New York Times report.

This is not the only reliance of the Administration upon speculators. The international price of the dollar is no special concern of the Administration *per se*. Higher prices received in the United States by American farmers for products grown on American soil are required. It is hoped to reach them via the route of depreciation in the international price of the dollar. Again there is not necessarily any automatism in the connection. Speculators must create the real bridge.

In order to encourage them to be "bearish" on the dollar, the Administration has now decided to buy gold on the world market. Its purchases must obviously be made in dollars. The object is not primarily to buy gold, but to *sell* dollars, so as to help knock down the international price of the American currency. Thus the Administration, having been shown that its domestic gold purchasing has not had the hoped-for effect on the foreign exchanges, intends to try to *force* the connection, in the further hope that the international speculators will see that Washington means business, and will aid in this weird effort to depress the dollar.

If the dollar can be knocked down, it must be knocked down in terms of something. That something is a foreign currency. Dollar goods and dollar services are then cheaper to foreigners, who might therefore make use of them in preference to their own. Are other nations likely to take such measures "lying down"? Tariffs, embargoes, and other barbed wire entanglements already clutter the world. All of them are supposed defenses against cheaper foreign goods. Tomorrow another weapon may be added unto them, competitive currency depreciation. That the fear is no idle one may be observed in the rumbling abroad and the facility with which the Washington correspondents are already talking about "a currency race."

Some international races are obvious in their implications, some aren't. An armaments race is something extremely intelligible. Even the most ignorant knows what it means. He sees it as something mutually destructive. He throws his might behind his government in pushing it toward negotiations which shall ward off the dread thing. But the world is too "economically illiterate," to quote Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, to grasp the true inwardness of competitive currency depreciation. It is thus important to put the matter straight. A currency race means a race on the part of nations to make their currencies increasingly less valuable. Clearly such an object must be mutually destructive.

It is evident that President Roosevelt has behind him a solid block of support from American citizens. He has earned their confidence. He has given an earnest that his policy is firmly anchored to economic security and social justice. Concretely the goal is higher prices and then stable prices. None with any humanitarian impulse can withhold his sympathy from such worthy objects. Even if to gain them the President has largely to dethrone private initiative, there will be no gainsaying him.

His assumption of responsibility derives sustenance from the sorry way in which the captains of private enterprise forfeited public faith when they sat astride the national economy. If ever government held a mandate to go headlong into business, it is now. Yet if the public could see the potentialities of the new money maneuver, they would be appealing to the President to "stop, look, and listen," not for ticker tape, but for these potentialities. They are far more important than the gains are likely to be, for even the President is looking to other measures, production control and an increase in money expenditure, for his *primary* price-raising weapons.

Milk Distributing Costs

NONENFORCEMENT of Chicago's milk marketing plan throws a spotlight on an antiquated system that needs remodeling. The agreement was presented to Secretary Wallace the day the agricultural adjustment act was signed. It was declared in effect weeks ago and taken as a model for similar agreements in other cities. But it has not yet been enforced.

The weakness in the Chicago agreement is that it seeks to perpetuate the present expensive system of distribution by making it illegal for cash-and-carry dealers to sell milk at less than the door delivery price. Without question, farmers should have the added cent a quart which has been promised them as soon as the marketing agreement can be enforced. But there is a question about the ability of many consumers to pay an extra cent a quart. There is even a question as to the fairness of asking them to do so.

Milk delivery cost in Chicago is about 2½ cents a quart. Cash and carry stores have been selling milk at 2 cents a quart less than the delivered price. The marketing agreement makes this practice illegal. These stores are willing to pay farmers whatever standard price may prevail, but they want to give their customers the advantage of at least part of the saving in delivery cost. It would seem that the consumer who is willing to pay cash for his milk and carry it home is entitled to a lower price.

The present expensive milk delivery system dates back to the days when milk was produced with little or no effort toward sanitary conditions, and when home refrigeration was a rarity. Now milk is produced in clean barns, cooled immediately, and kept cool all the way from the farm to the consumer, who usually has facilities for keeping it cool. Milk can be kept fresh and wholesome two or three times as long as was possible twenty years ago.

Yet we still cling to the same old delivery system—a system so expensive that even after the consumer has paid all the traffic will bear, there is hardly enough left for the farmer to keep him in business. It would seem that now, when all old institutions are on trial, some thought should be given to devising means to reduce the wide gulf between the price the dairy farmer gets and that which the consumer pays.

Sothern

MANY thousands of playgoers must have happy memories of an evening passed in the theater at the performances of E. H. Sothern. From the foppish farce of Lord Chumley to the tragic woes of Hamlet his choice of parts ranged with his largest popularity, perhaps, coming to him for his exuberant acting of the beggar-poet Villon in McCarthy's rousing romance of the times of Louis XI, "If I Were King." Other parts filled with swashbuckling and glamour by him were in "Three Musketeers," "An Enemy of the King," and "The Prisoner of Zenda."

When he first played Hamlet in 1900, Mr. Sothern achieved an ambition cherished all through his apprenticeship of twenty years in farce, comedy and domestic drama. With that performance he took his place in the last tradition of Shakespearean acting, and came to mean something in the American theater, when he joined forces with Julia Marlowe, that Irving and Terry had meant to the English stage. Critical comment upon Sothern's acting was never in accord as to his merits as an artist. Those who liked the technical finesse that is the result of endless practice and appreciated the cultural force that was behind all he did, rated him among the greatest players the American stage had produced. He distrusted the very quality of improvisation that some people look for in acting within the general design of a part. It was said that he would not use a new pen in a performance without rehearsing with it.

A discussion of E. H. Sothern's qualities as an artist really involves for each person a decision as to what he looks for in the theater. Certainly he brought large and lasting pleasure to generations of theater goers who were always certain that they were to see a good performance when they went to the theater where he was playing, with nothing skimped in the production and no incompetence appearing in the supporting company, even in the smallest part.

As a tireless worker, ever in search of perfection in his productions, he imparted an ideal of good workmanship to scores of players who got their training in his companies. Joining forces with Julia Marlowe in 1904, he revived some of the great plays in a series that, with some interruptions of their war work and her occasional retirements, was to be one of the most memorable in American stage history, worthy of succeeding to the post that had been held by Mansfield, Booth, Barrett and Forrest.

A Progressive Public Utility

AMONG public utility specialists the Hartford Electric Light Company has long challenged attention as an example of advanced management and progressive policies. Without making invidious comparisons, it may be said that in this comparatively small property private ownership under public regulation may be studied at close to its best. Hartford, of course, does not stand alone in exemplifying favorable public relations, commercial enterprise, modern equipment, and rates designed to popularize service, increase patronage and permit still lower prices; but for decades this company has maintained an interesting leadership.

Its pioneer work in power plant development culminating in the first successful commercial mercury boiler and turbine installation is a story in itself. The company's originality in load-building activities and its contribution to regional power interchange between utilities pooling their generating facilities could be described at length. Of greater popular interest at this time, however, are the company's public relations as evidenced in its recognition of the importance of low rates for service to fully electrified homes. The management has recognized the challenge of government-owned systems to private ownership in this field and has set about meeting it in a way that should provoke thoughtful consideration in many other localities.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson, president of the company, has recently stressed the point that a completely electrified house should be offered a rate of 2 cents or less per kilowatt-hour for the entire requirements of light, cooking, refrigeration, hot water, etc., and indeed has done this at Hartford so that many homes making full use of electricity on the inducement rate available obtain average prices as low as 1.7 cents per kilowatt-hour. The average home there is served at an average rate of 4.5 cents, but as usage increases the price drops rapidly. The company's residential customers consumed an average of 756 kilowatt-hours each in 1932, whereas only a few years ago the national average was 365, and is still far below Hartford's. Very low rates, on the order of 1 cent per kilowatt-hour, are in effect in some other American utilities for particular services like water heating and cooking, but Hartford makes no distinction between one kind of service and another in a fully electrified home.

In Canada the vicious circle of high cost because of small use and small use because of high cost was broken fifteen years ago by the simple expedient of quoting a very low price and making up the deficits from industrial users and from taxes for the period required to obtain the larger use through the stimulus of lower price. Hartford's answer to this is its development of inducement rates as has been outlined, and there is a lesson here for many other American utilities. The necessities of the situation have not yet sufficiently impressed all public utility executives in the United States, but in the opinion of Mr. Ferguson and other readers this should take place and quickly. Otherwise public opinion will compel radical rate reductions without discriminating between large and small users forcing the same low rate to all regardless of the inequity of a procedure which compels liberal users to pay the losses involved in serving small users below cost.

The Casual Day

Postscript

Autumn inscribes its legend everywhere:
On the high blue in curves of southward flight,
On the deep blue in plumes of briny white,
In leafy epigrams shot through the air
With sharp and careless wit, and with the bare
Blunt blackness of shorn trees against a light
Turned chill and gray. Thus does the fall indite
Stanzas to glory, envois to despair.

But meanwhile, where this gorgeous ruin lies
Knee deep and rustling in the insistent breeze,
Another pen describes a surer train
Of thought and circumstance; and soon our eyes
Shall seek new crocuses, behold again
The filmy gowns of slender leafing trees.

The business end of football has been bucking a pretty stiff line the last year or two. But the 'gate' is picking up again. The crowds are coming back to contribute the cheers—and something else—necessary to big-time football.

* * *

That something else, we take it, is finance; which ought to do something for football if only because of what football has done for it. At least a few stock and bond sales have been "put over" by a hand that once put over a forward pass, and a few more carried through on shoulders that developed their first pushing power plowing through center.

* * *

But perhaps some of us were a little mistaken in assuming that all a budding financier needed to know was football. A more thoughtful era may demand that those who handle its funds shall have experience with numbers besides those that occur in the quarterback's signals.

"Press Majority Found in Favor of Soviet Tie" says a headline. But the freedom-of-the-press provision in the United States Constitution guarantees the right of journalists to wear whatever color they like.

* * *

Was it perhaps prophetic that the aristocratic dessert known as Charlotte Russe usually was topped by a touch of red? And would recognition of the Soviet by the United States provide 160,000,000 more mouths for the American sponge cake and whipped cream market?

Edwin, just home from his music lesson, is convinced that the secret of Mussolini's success is determination. Mussolini also used to practice the violin.

* * *

And Hitler plays the piano. When dictator meets dictator, we suppose it is just to try over a sonata or two.

* * *

Then there was the Polish Premier who also played the piano. He's no longer Prime Minister, but he's still Paderewski.

* * *

And General Dawes has turned his power to the composition of things other than international debt disputes—the famous "Dawes Melody," for instance.

* * *

Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Woodin likewise has found time for productive interest in other-than-federal notes.

* * *

World leadership, then, clearly has more than a little harmonic leaven. Can it be due to the modernists' affection for dissonance that world conditions are momentarily so cacophonous?

Horace's Secret

OBVIOUSLY Horace had a secret. Jane could see that he was fairly bursting with it. Anyone could have told it from the sparkle of his eyes and his continuous grin. Even ten-year-old Ruthie noticed that he was unusually frolicsome when he came home, and when he handed out nickels for ice cream cones after supper.

Ruthie walked slowly out, eyeing the coins dubiously. Her mother sat on the porch swing industriously knitting. She took in everything that was going on, did Jane, without dropping a stitch. The suggestion of a Mona Lisa smile curled about the corners of her mouth. Quietly she awaited the denouement.

"May I get you something at the grocery tonight, my dear? I thought I'd drop by Tom Morton's for a few minutes."

"No, thank you. I took the car and loaded up the back seat this morning."

"M-m-m."

Horace lapsed into an apparently satisfied silence behind his newspaper, which he soon traded for his favorite book. . . .

"I thought you wanted to drop in on Tom Morton," suggested Jane, two hours later.

"Uh? What? Oh! Well, I believe I'll pass up seeing Tom tonight and turn in early. Had a hard day. G'night, m'dear."

"I wonder what he's got on his mind," Jane mused, after the second shoe had thumped on the floor above.

* * *

Shortly after the morning paper had thumped against the screen door, Jane opened one eye in the half light and noticed an overall-clad figure tiptoeing down the hall. After a bit the screen door spring stretched noisily. Then came the unmistakable methodical squeak of the bail of a tin pail swung by someone walking.

Jane smiled to herself, turned over and curled up.

"It was blackberry cobbler," she murmured. "Bless his thoughtful heart."

* * *

The tantalizing odor of frying sausages was drifting out the kitchen door when Horace came home two hours later. He noticed a pitcher of waffle batter on the table and Ruthie attaching a cord to the plug in the baseboard.

"My, you're having a big breakfast," sang out paterfamilias. "Having company?"

Jane was seated in front of her mirror; so Horace approached with both hands behind his back.

"Guess what it is and you can have it," he cried gayly, but before Jane could open her mouth he placed in front of her a two-gallon bucket brimful of wild blackberries, and stepped back proudly.

"How d'you like those!"

"Oh Horace! On my brand clean scarf! Yes, they're lovely, dear. And what a nice surprise. Where did you get them?"

"At my secret berrying place, most of them."

"Oh, don't say that—it sounds too horribly grewsome."

"Well, that's what it is. You see it up at the old Dempster place on the hill. They planted a hedge on the cliff, you know, and between the hedge and the edge of the cliff, and growing right up with the privet are bushes just loaded with berries. None of the youngsters seem to know about them, but I spotted them in blossom when I climbed up there last spring.

"Oh, it was glorious up there this morning. The thrashers were hopping all about the place. And the meadow larks and the cardinals and the catbirds greeting the dawn. An indigo bunting perched on a sapling right above my head and fairly poured out his soul. And a pair of Carolina wrens."

Horace certainly was enthusiastic.

"You should have been up on that cliff with me, Jane, as the sun began to come up over the hill. You can see all over the valley, too. Makes you feel like you own everything you see. The fields are just beginning to be colored with purple ironweed, and along the creek the wild sunflowers and Jerusalem artichokes form two strands of yellow ribbon. And the orchards—"

Horace certainly *was* enthusiastic.

"When did you find time to pick all those berries?" interposed Jane, as Horace paused for breath. "Two gallons in less than two hours is pretty fast picking for an amateur."

"Yes, yes. Ha, ha!" laughed Horace, mirthlessly. "But I'm making no such claim, and I'm no amateur, either. Anyhow, I expect these are the last of them. So tonight you can have one of those old-fashioned wild blackberry cobblers you're so fond of, eh?"

"You're a dear to surprise me so. Now, run take a shower. We've got waffles."

At breakfast, Horace expatiated upon the glories of the dawn and the beauties of the late summer, while the sausages and waffles disappeared at an alarming rate. There came a knock at the back door and the ebony Laura May came in to announce:

"They's two boys what say, do the man what bought them berries off'n em this mawnin want they should bring the rest by here tonight."

* * *

"I'll bet you're the kind of fisherman who always goes to the fish market on his way home," began Jane when the callers had been disposed of.

"Is my face red?" laughed Horace. "Well, I didn't intend to make any pretense about it, but my pail was hardly more than half full when I started home and found these kids picking in a pasture. They're the McClanahan kids that live over in the bottoms, you know, and I was tickled to death to have a chance to ask them to pour their berries into my pail and to give them a dime apiece. I talked with them a bit and d'you know, their Dad hasn't had a day's work barring odd jobs, since the brick plant closed down. They sell their berries to help out, and so I told them to see me again. I thought you'd want to make some jelly, and maybe some for the McClanahans. Sugar doesn't grow on bushes, you know."

"Well, I'll forgive you," smiled Jane, "if you'll take me with you next time."

"Me, too!" chimed in Ruthie. M. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Baseball's Babson

THE dread of inflation which is causing so many Americans to hug first base and so many others to start stealing home before the game starts seems to have had no effect on Memphis Bill Terry, manager of the world's champion New York Giants. When Terry was asked what he intended to do with his share of the proceeds of four of the five games, he said, 'Buy bonds, boy. My whole gang's going to. That's the thing to do."

It may do the bond market some good to discover that the man who could predict a double play in the last crucial inning of the fourth game advises fixed interest securities at a time when most people are talking about buying stocks, real property or any old thing that can be expected to ride up on a tide of greenbacks. . . .

Since there will be a great many people anxious to sell bonds to Mr. Terry and his mates, it is to be hoped that the old cunning, which makes it possible for him to detect all the way from first base what a batter will probably do to a low ball outside, will hold when the bond salesmen appear. For there are bonds and bonds, and some of them wouldn't get one anywhere even if inflation had never been heard of. At the present moment in history, however, it is distinctly reassuring to have bonds suggested by a man of such rare judgment as Mr. Terry. . . .—*Baltimore Sun.*

Abolish the Platt Amendment

IN SUPPORTING the Administration's policy toward Cuba, Senator William E. Borah declared not only against intervention but in favor of abolishing that part of the Platt Amendment permitting intervention. As the Idaho Senator puts it, the amendment was devised when "this country was disposed to interfere largely in other nations' business."

The provision which Senator Borah would eliminate declares:

> That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligation with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States. . . .

On the face of it, this provision has been and is a dead letter. Though Cuban independence has not been threatened except by economic penetration and exploitation on the part of American business, no Government immediately before or since the recent revolutions has been 'adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.' Official murder of its enemies, the seizure of their property and their expulsion from the island were regular tactics of the Machado régime, and since its overthrow civil war has been the rule, but intervention has not been considered. . . .

The intervention provision is a thinly disguised instrument of economic imperialism. It is for the purpose of pulling the chestnuts from the fire for American business interests. It is a club raised by dollar diplomacy to safeguard investments and guarantee profits. It is to be used only when demanded by American investors, and the sooner it is done away with the better for Cuba and for American interests in Latin America.—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.*

Liquor Regulation in Illinois

HAVING completed its series of public hearings, the Illinois Commission on Liquor Control Legislation announces through its chairman, Senator Harold G. Ward, that it will now prepare its report on policies to be recommended to the Legislature. Liquor control legislation must go into effect soon to prevent the State from being flooded with whisky and other hard drinks. . . .

There has developed in some sections of the State a disquieting clamor among politicians for the return of the old saloon. That seasoned reprobate, they say, has returned already in the guise of the so-called beer tavern, which sells hard liquor. . . . Clearly, however, it is important that friends of temperance present a united front against the passage of laws that will promote the abuse of liquor. . . .

Whisky, gin and other liquors of high alcoholic content should be retailed separately from beer in all cases and by an agency of the State under restrictions tending to deprive the traffic of profit and to prevent its abuse by sots or persons sottishly inclined. Sales of hard liquor should be made strictly for consumption in private or for consumption at meals in hotels, restaurants, clubs and other places where meals are served. Funds resulting from the traffic should go to the State. . . .

Elimination of private profit from the retailing of distilled liquors is an important element in the proper control of the traffic, which should not be conducted primarily as a source of public revenue. The Daily News will refuse to accept advertisements of such liquors. Their consumption should be discouraged in every reasonable way while the unstimulated demand for them is met by an appropriate state agency.—*Chicago Daily News.*

An Unconventional Diplomat

IN THE Hon. William M. Jardine, the United States gave to Egypt a diplomat who, judged from any standard, must be accounted a success. So far as diplomacy affects the ordinary citizen, Mr. Jardine is known for his zeal to uphold always the rights of his country's nationals living in Egypt. . . .

He brought to the rather stilted and conventional realm of diplomacy a refreshing and heartening freedom and humanity. He was the most approachable of men, and it was never below his dignity to meet, as man to man, anybody he liked to meet. Nobody, to our knowledge, ever asked his help in vain. . . .

He apologized for his unconventionality, saying that he was brought up in the wide open spaces of America where one had either to accept everybody or be cut off from social intercourse of any kind. That upbringing might not be considered the ideal diplomatic training from the point of view of the diplomat of fiction, so remarkably like the diplomat of fact, but it made Mr. Jardine a man everybody liked, and it undoubtedly enabled him to fill his post with extraordinary success.—*Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria).*

No Gangsters on Alcatraz!

A 17-YEAR-OLD girl has given a dramatic demonstration that escapes from Alcatraz by swimming are far from impossible, and thereby has come dangerously near making a monkey of those Department of Justice officials at Washington who hail it as an American Devil's Island and just the place to incarcerate the Capones and Kellys.

Sentiment against the use of Alcatraz as a prison for eastern gangsters is growing rapidly, and it is time now to make it effective by bringing our protest home to Washington.

We don't want the confederates of the country's most desperate criminals camping here. . . . It is not fair to San Francisco, which has managed to keep itself free of gangsters by spending enough money on schools and playgrounds, developing a wholesome atmosphere, and maintaining a competent police department.

Such a prison as Attorney-General Cummings has in mind should be located far from any city. . . . Alcatraz is ideal for a reformatory for first offenders, but it is a veritable summer and winter resort for desperate convicts. . . .

Among other objections that should appeal to officials is the expense and risk of transporting convicts from eastern and middle western cities to the Pacific coast. More escapes take place in transit, if our recollection serves us, than from prisons.

From every standpoint the Alcatraz Island project of the Department of Justice is as poorly conceived as possible.—*San Francisco News.*

Beer and Auto Drivers

THE most startling fact in the drive to legalize beer is that the brewers' spokesmen and the wet politicians ignore the tremendous danger in beer and automobile driving. The fact remains undisputed that a single bottle of the 3.2 per cent beer proposed by Congress may slow the faculties of an automobile driver although ever so slightly so that he fails to have that hair-line touch so needed at the wheel of an automobile; or he may put on brakes a tenth of a second too late . . . and thus kill or cripple a child.

A driver does not have to be drunk, in a police court sense, to accomplish this hideous wrong. One pint of ordinary beer is enough to slow the judgment of a split second and in that infinitesimal fraction of time, the damage may be done. There is no doubt about this. . . .

As a protection alone to children on the streets, prohibition should be retained and enforced.—*Kate S. Wilder, in Fargo (N. D.) Forum.*